1.

Notes from

Dr. Rubins Lectures

Novr. 20th 1774.

In the Gout Cold Bath has been used to advantage.
Van Swieten.

1. How is an Idea acquired.

The Gout seldom

They are more exposed to Cataracts but not so much to contagious fevers.

It often rids out all other Diseases -

Sulph. Calom. Aloetics are Purgatives in Gout.

Camphor. Spts. Wine useless -

Dry Meat good for nothing -

Snow-has been used -

Moxa - is a down taken from the Leaves of the Agrimonia - and

Flannels - Wool &c - to the part -

When the Paroxysm - is going off. Effervescing Duke of Portlands Powder -

Oil Turpentine recommended -

Gum Guiac. in Tinct. has cured the Gout

Flor. Sulph. good - But Diet should only be attended to - old People.

(1)

Typhus Petorodis or Yellow Fever

It usually comes on with Chillness Pain in ye head Eyes heavy & suffused
Tongue furred tho commonly moist. Oppression at ye Precordia attended with sig[illegible] sighing the Stomach at the first Appearance un=
=affected but after three or four Days con=
=siderably so. The Bowells at first con=
=stipated. Pulse small - dry Skin -
sometimes partial Sweating. In three or four Days a remission sometimes takes place. Pulse becomes soft - Headach Vanishes. and a general Abatement of Symptoms - But after some time return with Violence & carry off the Patient -
Appearances after Death - Viz
Viscera of the Thorax in a natt State.
Liver not much affected - Stomach & Duodenum

2. How is an Idea acquired.

considerably so. The Bile in an unnatural State -

Dr Mosely divides ye Yellow Fever into Inflamt: and Gangrenous -

Cure

Bleeding in ye Inflamt: Stage - Congestion of ye Bowels to be removd by Purgative Glysters are useful together with warm fomentations -

In the second Stage Bark is usd -

In Violent Vomitg & Costiveness as Purgative Medicine united with the Bark has usd the Disease when it could be made to pass - even after the Vomitg Umbles or Coffee Grounds

In the Commencement of the Fever if ye Pulse is small Bloodletting is useful, Dr Pringle in the Goal & Hospital fevers says one bleed was sufficient — in ye Northern Climates Opiates & Clysters has cur'd the Disease

Dr Robinson cures it by Tonics —

as a Preparation he first administers an Emetic then a Laxative — Afterwards pour in the Tonics —

Dr — 's Cure is — 1st An Emetic & Calome given in small repeated Doses — Glaub Salt in the Morn.g to carry it off —

Dr Jackson concludes that the Yellow Fever is diff.t from ye Remit.t for this Reason that the Inhabitants of the Island are not subject to returns of it as they are of Remittents whilst Foreigners

2, How is an Idea represented.

coming in are certain to be affected with it —

Cure

Wine, Bark — Grog — Cold Bath
Calomel — Wraping your Patient
in flannel immersed in some stimulating
Decoct —

Dr Robert declares to have lost but
2 Patients in 80 in the Yellow fever
and treated them by opening Medicines
as Tamarinds & Diluents —

Dr — says that various fevers
prevailed among us in the time of the
Yellow fever of Philad^a

Dr Rush thinks ye Bark the sovereign
Remedy tho ye Stomach will bear it
if not it must be ad^d in Glysters —
Elixir Vitl good —

If inflam'd Symptoms are gone off. Wine must be tried particularly Claret rich Wine Weight Opium must be given for particular Symptoms – viz in a Diarrhœa Dr Billson speaks of it highly – Cold Bathing useful –

Tonics and Antiseptics – Was Dr Fluhrs Practice in which he was successful –

Madeira diluted w rich Lemon Juice –

The Patient for cold Bath was placed on a Stool & Buckets of water poured on him & was repeated 2 or 3 times in twenty four hours –

all Kind of Animal food prohibited –

The Room clean'd often – Change of Bedclothes &c –

Dr Hutchinson was seen by Dr Hutton
5 Hours after he was taken in ye Yellow
– he was seiz'd at Night after going
to Bed well – I administred a Laxative
of Cream Tartar –
visited him at Night ordered him
Cold Bath. Wine Water – 3d Day I
gave Bark in Spirit him – then I
ordered Opium to check it – which was
check'd by the Next Day – 4th Day, he
took Bark and elixir Vitr. and seemed
better – I was taken ill then myself –
and went no more but Dr Rush
saw him & gave him a Purge of Jallap
& Calomel – he died on the 8th Day –
Thomas Rush Quarrell's

gun Powder is useful in Gunpowder
Cloths to be put in a Smoke house
& exposed to the fumes of Gun Powder
also fumigate. Houses - Ships - &c
to it - the ~~at~~ fever abated in —

Cold does not destroy the Contagion
but renders Persons less liable to it

To Guard against its introduction to
a City - is to make every Vessel ride
Quarantine twenty Days.

No of Persons died 4500 --

~~Brown~~ Dr Nash says two thirds of his Patients
died -

When Blood was used in the Yellow Fever
two died where one dies now -

The Influenza in particular did rage
in this City in ye Yellow fever -

Tissues Attended with
Topical Inflamm^n

Prox Cause of Inflamm:

It consists in an increased Impulse
occasioning Congest^n

Boerhaave –

Obstruction on Cause of Impetus –
by Binding the Vessel –
The Carotid Arteries of a Dog were tied
for several Days – afterwards was killed

acid Matter may sometimes produce
Inflamm^n on particular Inflamm^n —
It may be occasion'd by an increas'd
congestion
Impetus & by a deficiency of Perspiration —
Ophthalmia in one case cur'd by
Bloodletting in the other Doses
Scalana & Boerhaave ~~to the~~ Cause
was a Lentor in the Blood —

There is a tension

Predisposing Cause of this Inflamm^n
Diathesis Vis a Vigidity of Habits —
Coldness & Inclosion also —
Occasional Causes — Colds — Tonic
Medicines —

Phlog. Diathesis consists in an increased Contractility of the Muscular Fibres —

Terminations of Inflammation

1 Resolution 2. Exhaustion 3 Gangrene 4 Suppuration — 5 Parenchyma

1 Indication to attempt a Resolution done by

1 to take off ye increased Propulsion —

2 to take off ye Spasms —

iii of Blood taken away in an Adult is a considerable Bleeding — sometimes two or 3 iii have been taken Purging — sometimes wide —

Remedy in Contusion from Blows – is Spiritus Mindereri –

To take off Spasms – Warm Bathing Clothing & Linetics –

Water is used – Warm fomentations are useful in certain cases & inflammations in its healing Stimulant Lotions

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Lotions are used to ease off Congestion – & the Particular Part by relaxing & Neighbour Part –

Antispasmodics – Opium has been used successfully in certain cases of Inflammation – Camphor – useful in Arthritic & Rheumatic Affections – Camphor in a Solution –

Sensations—

Cure by Sulphuration— Fomentations.

Anthrax— begins as a small vesicle, pustule and is [illegible] Skin attended w a smarting & Burning— after forty hours the swelling increases & the Colour of the Skin of a dark Colour frequently of a very large extent.

It occurs particularly in the decline of life.

The Seat of disease is commonly in the cellular Membrane— sometimes in the Muscular fibres.

Cure.

In the first Stage - Saturnine Application when the its begin to Ulcerate it should be applied to ye Ulcers - Then found the

The general Habit should be applied to - rich Diet -

Gangrene - Cure of - Bark.

~~Gangrene~~ Gangrene ~~for~~ Stm + Power - Cure of - Bloodletting - Gang. for Debility - Cure of - Bark.

Fixed Air recommended in Gangrene

Particular Inflammations

Phrenitis – Violent Severe Pain in the Head ...

Retention of Urine – Breathing deep & at long Intervals – Pulse hard or soft according to the Seat of Inflam. Duration is generally short but when it continues long terminates Lethargy or Mania

Remote Causes are – Violent Passions Exposure to the Sun.

bun – Bleeds – Shave the head
and apply Cold – keep the patient
in an erect Posture – apply Clisters
& if Stim. Purgatives – Diet cool
and slight – The Room kept dark –
he should frequently have drunk –

Ophthalmia

Consists in a redness of the Eye
& an aversion to Light –

Prox. Causes –

Diff.t Spec. divd into Idiopathic & Symptom.
The Idiopath. div.d into those affect
the Coats 2 those affect the Edge of the Eye
3 of the Caruncula Lachrymalis –

2. How to cure Idio. ophthalm.

Ophthalmia humida - fatida in the Adnata.

Ophthalmia Erysipelatosa -

Ophthalmia - Pustulosa

Ophthalmia - Phlictenodis -

The Cure of the Affection of the Edges of the Eyes -

Ophthalmia Symptomatica -
as the Ophthalmia Scrofulosa -
and Ophthalmia Syphilitica

Cure of Ophthalmia -

1. Antiphlog. Regn. Bloodletg. avoid light
2. Avoid the Exercise of the Eyes -

Topical Bleeding - Scarifications -
Blisters - when the Inflam. is very great - and they ought to be applied

to the Scalp. —

Thus by changing the Determination are useful.

When there is much tension — Warm ~~and~~ Fomentations are useful — Vicia Blanca

The Gluing of Eyes when shut in Viscid Matter — are to be removed by unction —

Cold Bathing & Cold Air to the Eyes are very highly recommended —

Astringents such as Alum — Sacch. Pb. C — White Vitr. — Putty — Lapis Calaminaris

White Vitr. & Sacch. Pb. united

℞ 5 gr. of White Vitr. 13 gr. Sacch. Pb.

in ℥ Water —

Preparations of Copper are often superior to the other —

2. Thus is an older argument.

Inflam. Tarsorum —

The Meibomian Glands are very often affected — especially in Scrofulous Affections — The Cure consists in exciting them to throw off their Acrimony — which will be done most effectually by Mercury — to the whole System —

The Mercurial Ointment to the Part —

Laudanum has been highly recommended —

Unguentum Citrinum — in the Inflam. of the Limbus Palpebrarum is greatly recommended —

Cynanche Tonsillaris—

Emetics— Enemas Clysters. Cupping— Solution
externally applied or Sp. C. C. during
Paroxysm Steams of Warm Water—
but when these remedys fail—
Scarification of the Tonsils must be
applied let the stage of the disorder
be what it may—
We estimate the danger of the patient
according to the ~~danger~~ State of Respiration
Serious Tumors— of the Throat
treat by Mercury—

Mumps

Cured by applyg — Brandy & Water to the Pts. —

Case of Chloranche contind. —

Extirpent Gangrs —

Calomel in an ulcerous inflam. Sore Throat is equally useful —

Scarlatina Anginosa —

Comes on in form Chillings Freq. + Vomitg — Redness of the Throat — white Tongue. after some time Affection — Delirium requiring restraint and in a few Days a Tart-Breakout —

Ulcerous Sore Throat is discovered
in its Gangrenous sequence & is
under the Appearance of Ulcerous
Cynanche Maligna. Scarlatina
Dr Pilkh says - it is the same disease
cure.

In Ulcerous Sore Throat Dr Ogden
has succeeded by use of Calomel -
In the early stage of the disease
are ordered Emetic - 5 or 6 hours
after the operation of the Emetic
I administer 2 or 3 grs Calomel
at night. Alone every
2 or 3 hours is to be given -

At Night another Dos. of Calomel &
the Antimonial Emetics continued
two or three times

Acidulated Gargles. —
From the Beginning of the Disease
Wine may be used —
When Putrescency is likely to take
Place — External Applications
of Vinegar & Spirit & Water —
+ Blisters may likewise be applied
Dr Rush condemns the Practice
of giving Mercury — either in
ulcerous or inflam. Sore Throat
but in the ulcerous he gives
Bark & Wine.

The appearance of convulsions in this Disease are highly unfavorable it has appeared that slight inflam: of the throat seems also to be dangerous

Dr Rush mentions a case in which convulsions appeared was counteracted by the application of cold cloths to the stomach —

Dr Cullen's Cartilina is different from Cullen —

Dr Pettengill was the first who treated the Disease successfully —

2. How is an Idea defined

Pneumonia

Inflam. may appear in the Bronchia
2 in the cellular tissue of the Lungs
3 in the Pleuras —

The first gives rise to Catarrh —
2 and 3 gives rise to the Pneumonic
Diseases —
Accords to the seat of the Inflam.
so the Disease is Named — but
invariably —
Fevering distinguished from Fevering

Pain. a sense of obtuse pain between
the shoulder & Thorax — loose Cough — a
purple Colour of the face sometimes

pulse — difficult respiration pulse is commonly soft. Often a great tracing & lancing

Pleurisy — On acute pain in the side — difficult respiration at first dry cough lying on the side painful affected side is the least painful —

Pulse hard — This Disease has its seat in the Membrane invest the Lungs & without much Effusion — The anxiety & Breathing owing to the Constriction of the Membrane

The symptoms of the Peripneumony point out its seat in the cellular Texture of the Lungs —

Like the Ent. ons they may terminate in Resolution

2. How to an Idea respon

Phthisis or Exhaustion without Ulcerations —

The Termination of the Disease is judged of by the Nature of Expectoration and this is judged of by the relief it gives —

Colour of the Disease may be judged of by Boerhaave says the Physician of the Urine —

Pulse Death increased —

Then an Instance of Tuberculous Lungs even after Death but tho come on much Sooner — Phthisis is known from

Con

Tumefaction in ye Morn. & Excoriation in the Evening - also the Pulse is better Chilliness, - Paleness of the Face - Pangrene Discovers by a tendency to Putrefaction (also entire Tumefaction of the Limbs Lowness of the Pulse - Cold Partial sweats.

Effusions - Difficulty, turgescence of the Face - Uneasiness only in an erect Posture -

On Dissection it appears that in every Peripneumonia that ye Lungs are distended Frost, actually to Blood Vessels Termination in Vez &c. Effusion from ye Lungs. The Cavity

of the Thorax-

Cure-

The Principal Remedy is Bleeding.

In the Pulmonary Phthisis the Moderate Symptoms are sometimes neglected! but Bleeding should not be neglected-

There is sometimes a remission of the Symptoms i.e. when Phthisis is taking place and afterwards appears again in violence.

Sir Jno Pringle says, When Expectoration comes on Bleeds must be hazardous- however we must be directed by the follows

1. If the Expectn relieves the Pain Blood is useless — ~~Cath~~

2. Opius Copious Bleed —

Dr Fouquiere — Approves —

Dr Boerhaave — says the Viscous State in the Crisis is only the Rule to determine when to quit the Blood. but his worry! for there are so many concomitant circumstances which will attend the Appearance of the Blood —

I have always endeavoured to remove Costiveness through the whole Disease Emetics used to produce full Vomits ~~may~~ is not so useful as Bleed: but may Nunus Mind Nauseating Doses —

2. Opius or Bath Water

Glycyrrhiza have been advantageously used.

Croton nauseous.

Dr Stokes applies them to the lower Extremity.

As Expectorants - Squills. ~~Emetics~~ -

Ipecac. Vol. Alk. but as its nauseous Qualities it must not be administered. Dr Stokes unguentum thinks much of ye Gum Ammoniac - Senega Snake Root is ye Quantity of 2 or 4 ℥ in a Pint of Water infused taken in the Dose of a Wine Glass every 2 hours is an excellent Expectorant -

Pure Gum Arabic - Lodge in the Mouth Swallow's Cement.

is an excellent Demulcent - Flaxseed Tea - Simple Pneumonia Tinctn
In Applicn of ye Steams & Warm Baths are excellent -

Vienna Physicians use Opium more freely than almost any other Sets - Opium to produce sweats has sometimes been used - but it ought not to be used till the Inflamn & Diathesis is taken off.

Pneumonia Notha -

These symptoms continue, moderate

2. How is an Idea represented.

for several Days it is Effusion comes on in spite Debility & Suffocat. carries off the Patient top.

We employ in the first Stage Ipecac. as an Expect. or the Senica Snake Root — Blisters to the Sternum

Gastritis!

2 Kinds ~~Gastr~~ - V!

1. is known by great heat -
Vomit! eating foods &c
Small pulse hard irregular - cold
Extremes freq faints -

Acrimony in the Stomach cold Water
too much Bleed -

it may terminate by Rupture
&c -

2, Flow of the Stomach

Bleed — if it has been not
on by Acrimony. Diluents —
Gangrene Known by a Remission
of Pain & Small pulse &c —

Enteritis

Is known by Inter-tension of
ye Abdom. Vomits & Costiveness
attend a generally & a perisis
Motion — if in the rectum as
Violent tenesmus —

Cure

Cooling Laxatives as Epsom Salt
Viz 2 ℥ in a ℔ of Water dissolved
& a table spoon full every two
hours till it produces the effect.
Large Bleeding is highly useful -
it most commonly terminates
in Gangrene sometimes in
Schirrus & rarely sometimes ter-
minates in Cancer -
Entirit. known from Colic. by
Entirit not bear -

I, Now: as Idea appeared.

Hepatitis

Known by fever - pain in ye right hypochondri which extends to the Clavicle - dry Cough - Pulse hard & full - according to the Stat of ye Inflam when in the concave p. it sometimes extends to the Stomach.

It sometimes is carried off by Urine - Diarrhea or Hæmorrhagy -

It terminates in Schirrus sometimes also Resolution &

Cure

Bleed Blister Glysters &c - Calomel particularly useful.

in this Disease - I first give it to prove a Cathartic after this I give it in the Dos. of 1 or 2 gr. two or three times a Day as ye Patient can bear -

Dr Governtone is of Opinion that it ought to be given in a Quantity to produce Salivation

Mercury applied in friction useful

Blood - should be fumed if we think that Inflammn has taken place -

Inflam. of ye Liver seems to have a particular tendency to Suppuration

Opium is useful in the Inflammatory Stage -

2. How is an Ulcer becomed

Opium should not be used early because it diminishes Secretion.

On the chronic Hepatitis

Sallow Countenance.. Relaxation of the lower Jaw - an characteristic of the Disease also costiveness Febrile of Pulse - Pain in the Side..

Cure

As before - except not so much bleeding -

Splenitis..

Nephritis

Known by fever pain in ye Region of ye Kidneys & Pros'tr. Pain along the Ureters. Colic Pains – Costiveness. a burning Pain extends to the Clavicle is characteristic of its termination in Suppurn –

Cure.

Aliments – Vc – fomentation

Erysipelas

Inflam. of leg fever - pain in its Region

Rheumatism -

Pain for external evident causes commonly attacks the large Joints -

To distinguish Rheum. from Gout.

C. of E. Gout

The Gout arises without any evident external cause & on

affection of the Stomach & Pain most commonly in the Joint of the great Toe.

Rheum. arises from external & the Gout from internal Causes.

again distinguished from Rheumat. by the Affection of the Gout. The Asphitis increases a few Days preceding or fit of the Gout. In Gout the Pain from first Shifts about also more Joints in Rheum. are affected at once. Rheum. Friendly even of feets the Toes.

The Gout is more shady in its times of Accession.

The acute Rheum.m occurs at any time the Gout not the Site in Treatment of Rheumatism

It occurs most commonly in ~~warm~~ seasons - and cold climates

The Existence of Plastic ~~Rheum~~ Diathesis

Cure - in acute -

Antiphlog. Regimen -

Low diet - avoiding all Irritations -

Bleed largely according to circumstances

When there is a swelling of the fibrical Blisting -

The Tribujacientia. Sol. Ich. Kric

Form as ooo Liniment

Bitters requiring cathartics to keep the
bowels open. Sweating has made the
rheumatism but Dr Clark found
it useless —
On Speak with Ipecacuanha may be ad=
=ministered & the Phlog. Diathesis
has been taken off —
Yours &c
After sweats — I generally administer
Nitre & Camph. Tinct. in order to bring
on perspiration which I find a
good practice — The Patient must
lie in blankets and
20 gr Nitre every 2 hours given for
a Day or two has been very useful —
Nitr & Ammon. as a topical applica

2. How is an Idio[illegible] memory.

Chronic Rheumatism - Particularly an Affection of the Muscular Fibre.

It consists in Atonia of the parts

Warm bathing - friction - Blister

Rubefacients - riding on horse back

The Gum Guiac & Tart. Emet.

Poke berry & brandy has been used

Castile Soap - Crude mustard

Seed Mercurial Liniment

is a very good one in external

Cold Bath &c

Odontalgia -

Juice from Onions, Rheumatism, and Gout

Women are thought to be affected more than Men - especially in Pregnancy -

Prox. Camp acid Matter applied to the Nose - In Pregnant Women bleed may be used with advantage - Lot. Wim -

Rad. Pipitri. Ginger Oil applied - Vol. Spt. Snuff up the Nose Than likewise relieved it - The application of Cold - Scarifying the Gum - Opium - Jasper Snuff - is most excellent A German Physician - says than

Otalgia - or Ear ache -

The Steams of hot Water very excellent - Laudanum very good - When Inflammation takes place - it should be syringed with Milk and Water -

When Insects get in the Ear - Sweet Oil - then Syringe out the Fly

2, How [illegible] Bermuda.

Deafness - from hardened Wax - Oil of Thyme
Deafness from an affect.n of ye Tympanum
known by a buzzing - Ol. Succini - has been
successful. Tobacco smoke - Balsam Copaiv
Cold Bathing of the head
Deafness proceeds from a want of secretion
in the Ear - Ol. of Almond. Steams of
warm Water. Little Spirits & Wool -
In obstinate Deafness - Syringing should

Podagra.

Comes on without any evident cause
Cause is Pain & Inflam. of the Joints
particularly of the hands and feet with
an affection of the Stomach.
Preceded by Costiveness - Stupor - a
Cold air passing thro' the Thigh - Loss
Appetite - inwd. Cutting Pains -
In advanced Stage - it commonly -

When the Urine becomes limpid

Of Logic

How do you define Logic? A. Logic is the Art shewing Reason in any inquiry in Truth & the communication of it to others

2. How many parts is it divided? A. four

2. What do these parts correspond to?

A. the four Operations of the Mind

1st. Apprehension, Judgment, Argumentation & Reasoning respectively or Method.

1st. What is perception or simple Apprehension.

A. Attention of the Mind to the Object acting upon it.

2. What is ye general Object of Perception?

A. Being or not Being.

2. What is the result or effect of a Perception?

A. An Idea

2. How is an Idea defined?

A. The representation of a thing in the Mind: or the viewed representation of what we have at any time seen or felt in any Way perceiv'd by means of wch things are again brought under the view of the Mind and seem to have an Existence in it.

Q. What do you call the 4th & expressing an Idea

A. A Simple A. Term.

Q. With regard to Being a principal Object of perception in its simple Operations. What Division does it admit of. A. a two fold! Into that of Substances & Modes.

Q. What do you mean by Substances!

A. Collections of Simple Ideas, et exist ing in the same common Subject, and held together by some common Bond of Union.

Q. What is the Division of substances?

A. Into animate & Inanimate; or spiritual and corporeal.

Q. What is a Mode?

A. A Quantity or property, by wch substances are distinguish'd from one another.

Q. How are Modes divided?

1. into essential & accidental;
2. also absolute & relative;
3. intrinsical & extrinsical;
4. Inherent & Adherent, Inh. or Improper.
5. Likewise, Action & Passion.
6. Physical or natural civil & moral & supernatural.

Q. What is an essential Mode?

A. One inseparable from the Subject to which it belongs.

Q. What an Accidental?

A. That which is separable.

Q. What is the Diff. between primary & secondary essential Mode?

A. Ans. Essential Mode is the chief thing that constitutes any being in its particular nature & distinguishes it from other Beings.

This is the Diff. in ye Diff. things. A secondary essential Mode is any attribute, which is not essential, but deduction, but follows from the essence. This is called a Property. Q. What is an Accidental Mode?

A. That which may be separated from its subject.

Q. Tho the Word property is similar sometimes to the secondary essential Mode is it not commonly applied to other some essential some accid.? A. Yes.

So that there is a fourfold Distinction. technically expressed "Mod conve

Toti, sed non soli, toti soli sed non semper
soli soli, et semper!"

Q. What is an Absolute Mode?

A. That which belongs to its Subject without respect to any other Beings: so roundness is the absol. Mode, of a Bowl

Q. What is a rel. Mode?

A. That derived from the Regard wch one Being has to another.

Q. How is not Being to be considered?

A. Also with respect to Substance & Mode

Q. How with respect to Subst.ce?

As excluding Substance & Modes too. pure nothing.

Q. How wth respect to Modes?

As Negation & Privation.

Q. How are Ideas divided?

Acc. ding to their Original, their Nature, their Objects, & their Qualities

Q. What is the Division in Regard to their Original.

A. Into Sensible Intellectual & abstracted. Q. What is the Division as to their Value —

A. Into simple, Complex, compound & Collective. Q. What is a simple Idea?

A. That which exists in the Mind one uniform Appearance without Mixture or Composition.

Q. What is a Complex Idea?

A. One made by joining together two or more simples, as a Triangle, a Pen, a Mountain, or Virtue —

Q. What a Compound Idea?

A. One formed ~~out~~ of several Ideas of a different ~~form~~ kind or other simples or Complex which actually are considered as Distinct simple Beings. Thus a Man

Composed of Body & Spirit.

Q. What is the Diff. between a Compound Idea and a Universal one.

A. The first respects Comprehension the last its Extension.

Q. What is a collective Idea?

Q. How are Ideas divided with Regard to their Objects.

A. into particular & Universal. A particular represents one thing only: A Universal represents a Common Nature agreeing to several particular things.

Q. What Is the Diff. between Ideas considered as Compound & Universal

A. In the first respect is had to all the Qualities attributes or parts contain'd in any Idea: In the Last we have respect to the subjects to which our Ideas extend,

or the Individuals and species comprehended under them.

The Encreasing of a Company's Idea is called its Comprehension; the Individuals to which the Universal Idea is applyed is call'd its Extension.

Q. May not a Universal Idea be considered either as general or special.

A. Yes. And the first is call'd a Genus the last a species.

Q. How are Ideas Divided with Regard to their Qualities.

A. Into clear & distinct or Obscure & confused Learn'd or Vulgar precise or Imperfect true or false.

Q. What is a clear Idea?

A. That which represents the Object of the Mind wth full Strength & Evidence and distinguishes it from all other Objects

Q. What is an obscure Idea?

Q. What is meant by a complete Idea?

Q. What by a comprehensive Idea?

Q. What are the Channels of communicating our Notions or Minds conceptions to the other Minds of Men

Q. Which are the Elementary parts of Language.

A. The Names of Simple Ideas.

End of 1 Volume

Q. In what Manner are conveyd into the Mind by Words

A. No; but thro'

Q. Are Words denoting simp. Ideas definiable?

A. No; but those standing for complex are.

Q. What is a simple Term?

A. A Word.

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Q. What is Comm.n?

A. When more Words are used to denote one thing.

Q. What are common Words?

A. Such as stand for universal Ideas or a whole Rank of beings, whether general or Special.

Q. What proper?

A. Such as agree only to a single Being

Q. What are Abstract, and concrete Terms?

A. The first expresses the Quality of a being without reference to its Subject in wh it is the latter expressing the Quality do express or refer to some Subject.

Q. What are Equivocal Words or Terms?

A. Such as signify two or more diff.t Sorts of Objects.

Q. What are their princip.l Divisions?

A. 1. Such as are equivocal only in Sound; Such

- such as are so only in writing; - and the equiv- both in writing & sound -

2, They are, as to their original equ- by accident; or by design.

3, And as they are taken in a general sense, or a limitea —

4 or in a literal; or significatively

Q, What is the purpose of Definitions?

A. To make known the mean. of Words standing for Complete Ideas.

Q, What do Words refer to?

A, Our own Ideas that of others & the real Beings of things.

Q, What is the Definition of ye Name?

A, An Explication of the meaning of any Term: It is not a real Definition unless when joined wth ye Defini- of ye thing.

Q, 9th What respect is ye Definition of ye Name arbitrary? And in what not so?

A It is Arbitrary with respect to our own Ideas; but not so in reference to the Ideas of others.

Q, What is ye Definition of ye thing?

A, An Explication of its nature & properties, so as to distinguish it from other Objects, and to represent it clearly to ye mind.

Q, How are we to form a definition of the thing?

A, We are to enumerate the Side as out of wch the complex one is formed & to explain the Manner of their Combination. or,

1. To compare the thing to be defined wth other things most like it:

2. to Consider the most distinguishing diff.

3. to gain the general and special Nature to ye

Q, What are ye special Rules of a good definition

1, It must be universal.

2, It must be proper and peculiar to the thing defined;

3 It must be clear & plain:

4 It must be proved.

A Sifted by definitn to gain a clear and distinct conceptn of things; we may proceed to a complete Conception in all their parts.

Parts relate to same whole

Q. 1. What is the distinction here?

A. 1. A metaphysical Whole, when the essence of a thing consists of the Genus, Differ-

2. A Mathematical or integral Whole ~~including all the essential modes, or propert contained in the comprehension of any Idea~~ when ye several parts are distinct from one another

3 A Physical or essential whole includg all the essential modes, or propert contained in the comprehensn of any Idea

4 A Logical, or universal, whose parts are all the particular Ideas to which this universal Nature extends.

Q. By what act of the Mind, do we attain to a comprehensive Conception of things?

By Abstraction

Q. How many kinds of Abstraction.

A. Two Precisive & Negative

The first is when those things are considered apart wh cannot exist so: the other is one when ——

Q. How do form the Idea of Species?

A. By superaddin a new Idea (the specific diff.) to the Genus: — and in the inferior species, the specific difference is the nearest Genus.

Q. How is the Idea of an Individual formed?

A. By joining the lowest species and numeric difference.

Q. What is Judgment? pt. 2nd

A. It is the simple act of the Mind in determining the relations of things: when barely attending to the Ideas & comparing any two, it immediately discerns their agreement or Disagreement. — — —

Affirmatio vel negatio unius Idea de altera

Q. What are the Foundations of Judgment?
A. Intuition, Experience, & Testimony.
Q. What is the first Foundation of the first two?
A. Scientifical Knowledge
Q. What of the other two?
A. Natural & Historical.
Q. What is the result of Judgment? or a Judgment expressed.
A. A Proposition wherein two or more Ideas are affirmed to agree or disagree.
Q. What are the Constituents of a Proposition?
A. The Subject predicate & copulative.
Q. Is it necessary always that these parts be literally expressed in Words?
A. No
Q. What is meant by the matter of a Proposition?
A. The Subject and Predicate taken together.
Q. What is the form?
A. The Copulative.
Q. What are the various Kinds of Propositions?

A Universal & Particular
Affirmative & Negative
Pure & Modal
Absolute & Conditional
Simple & Compound
Self Evident & Demonstrable

Q. What has the first Division a relation to?

A. The Subject of the Proposition and it arises from the Quantity

End of 2nd Volume

Q. What is a universal proposition?

A. That wherein the subject is some general term taken in its full latitude according to the whole of its extension.

Q. What is a particular Prop.?

A. When the Subj. the same general term has a Marks of limitation added.

Q. What is the criterion whereby to distinguish between universal and particular prop.?

A. Where the predicate agrees to all the individuals comprehended under the Idea of the subj. it is universal: only to some in some of the same idea, it is particular.

Q. What is a singular prop.?

A. When the subj. is a singular or individual term.

Q. To what class do these belong?

A. To the particular; for they are of the most particular kind.

Q. What is an indefinite proposition?

A. With respect to universal terms — what may they denote

Q. In metaphys. physical, and moral universality

— The first of no Exception. —

— The most admit accidental & preternatural exceptions. —

— The last also implies a few. —

Q. What is an affirmative prop.?

A. That which connects the predicate with ye Subject.

Q. What is a negative prop.?

A. That wch separates them.

We have then a compositive prop.

Q. What is it?

A. A Universal affirmative, & Universal negative, Particular affirmative, & Particular negative; denoted by ye Vowels A, E, I, O.

Q. What is meant by the opposition of Propositions?

A. Their differing in Quality tho' they have ye same Subject and predicate.

There are 3 Species of this Contradiction, contrariety, and subcontrariety.

Q. What is the Contradiction of Prop.?

Q. The Opposit.n between a universal and particul.r one; or between two singular prop.s A and B, or C and D, are contrar.s? they differ in Quantity and qual.ty?

Q. What is ye contrariety of prop.?

A. The opposit.n betw.n two universals, as betw.n A and C they differ in Quality.

Q. What is the Subcontrariety?

A. The Opposit.n betw.n two particul.r as betw.n D and O.

Q. Are the Subaltern opposite?

A. Not opposite: they are both particul.r and universal Propositions agreeing in Quality but not in Quantity: as A & D, or C and O.

Q. What is a pure proposit.?

A. One merely expressing the connection of the predicate w.th the subject.

Q. What is a modal prop.?

A. One including the way & manner of ye Connect.n

these Modes are four. necessity and contingency. possibility, and Impossibility

Q. What is a single propositn.? (wch is sometimes a simple prop.)

A. That wch has only one Subjt and one pr.

Q. Is there any difference between a single and a simple prop.?

A. The latter distinctn has rather a respect to the terms, as distinguished from ye complex

— An term added to the Subject of a complex prop. if essential, or necessary is called explicative: if it is not necessarily connected w. ye Subject but limits it to a particular part of its Extension, is determinative.

Q. What is a Compound prop.?

A. One made up of two or more Subjects or predicates, or, both.

Q. How many kinds of Compound prop.s are there?

Q. Two only, Copulative and disjunctive.

Q. What is a copulative propos.?

A. When the Subjects and pred.s are linked together, that they may be all formally affirmed or denied of another.

Q. What is a disjunctive prop.?

A. That in wch Comprehends several predicates wn. ye same Subject we affirm one of them to belong to it, but leave the particular pred. undetermined.

Q. What is an absolute prop?

A. That wherein we affirm some property inseparable from the Idea of the Subj.

Q. What is conditional prop.?

A. When the pred. is connected wth the Idea of the Subj. only upon some consideration distinct from that Idea.

Q. What is a Selfevident prop.?

A. When the terms in wch it is expressed being understood, the Agreement or Disagreement of the Ideas compared is perceived immediately

Q. When the Predicate appears at first sight to agree to the Subj^t — or to be connected with it.

Q. What is a demonstrable prop.?

A. One whose truth, tho not immediately perceived yet may be made appear by means of others more obvious.

These belong properly to ye third operation of the mind. —

Self evident, prop^s being either speculative, or practical;

Q. What are they called?

A. The first, Axioms; the latter Postulates

Q. Do demonstrable, propos^s admit of a like Distinction

A. They do.

Q. What is a demonstrable speculative prop. termed? A Theorem.

Q. What a demonstrable prac^l one? A Problem

Q. What sort of Prop^s are Corollaries?

A. Plain deductions from theorems or problems.

Q. What are Scholia?

A. Annotations annexed to definitions, propositions or corollaries.

Q. What is ye Criterion of truth?

A. "A Clear perception or full Evidence of the agreement & disagreement of our Ideas to one another or to things."

REASONING

Q. What is reasoning?

A. The deducing of some unknown prop. from other previous ones evident & known.

Q. How many judgements in ~~ye~~ every act of Reasoning?

A. Three & of course three Prop. —

Q. What are the expressions of our Reasonings termed?

A. Syllogisms.

Q. How many propositions in a Syllogism?

A. Three.

Q. What is ye Crucis hac?

Q. In two ways, the Ideas whose Relation we desire to know are compared, by means of the Application of an immediate Idea.

In the Conclusion the Ideas are accordingly connected or disjoined.

Q. What Name do the Ideas to the wch ye Intermediate is compared by?

A. The Extremes.

Q. What is the Intermediate or third Idea?

A. The middle Term. It is sometimes call'd the Argument.

Q. What is ye Minor Prop^n.

A. That wherein the lesser Extreme, minor term or Subject of the Conclusion compar'd with the middle Term.

Q. What is the Conclusion?

A. That Prop^n in wch the Extremes themselves are accordingly join'd or separated.

Q. In a single Act of reasoning must not the

premises be intuitive truths?

A. They must.

Q. What are the purposes we have chiefly in view in reasoning?

1. To rank things in their universal Ideas?

2. To ascribe to them, consequently their universal attributes and properties.

Q. How are we to proceed in bringing things under general Ideas & Names?

A. We must first view the idea denoted by the general name, & attend to its characteristical marks: & compare this Idea wth the object under consideration observing wherein they agree or disagree.

Q. In the constitution of a Syllogism what are we to consider?

A. The matter & form

Q. What is the Matter

A. It may be considered immediate, and remote. The three propn^s^ constitute the first: the three terms the last.

Q. What is the form of a Syllogism

30 A. The framing & disposing the premises acco-
-ding to just Principals, & the regular In-
-ference of the Conclusion.

Q. What is the figure of a Syllogism?

A. The regular Determination of of prop-
according to their Quantity & Quality.

Q. How many figures?

Q. How many Modes in each figure?

Q. What is the disposition of the Middle
term in each of the figures?

Q. How many kinds of Syllogisms are there

A. They are divided according to the Question
to be proved; accord.g to their Nature & Com-
-position & the Middle term.

Q. What is the Division according to the ~~Con~~
-~~clusion~~. Question?

A. Into A & E I and O

This is a Division according to of Conclusion

Q. What is the general Proposition on wch they are
founded?

A. Whatsoever is universally affirm'd or denied of any Idea may be affirm'd or denied of all the Particulars contain'd in the Extension of that Universal Idea.

Q. What is the Division of Syllogisms according to their nature and Composition?

A. Into Single & Compound

Q. What is a Single Syllogism?

A. One Made of Three Propositions

Q. What is a Compound Syllogism?

A. One made of two Single Syllogisms

Q. How are Single Syllogisms divided?

A. Into Simple Complex and Conjunctive?

Q. What are the Simple

A. Those made of three plain Single or categorical Propos. Q. What are the Axioms of Simple Syllogisms?

A. 1. Particular Propos. are contain'd in Universals & may be infer'd from them; but not vice versa

2. In all Univ. Propos. ye Subject is univ.

In all particular Propos. ~~are contain'd~~ the Subject is particular

3rd. 3. In all affirmative Propn the Predte has no greater Extension than the Subject - & is to be extend'd as a particular Idea -

4. The predicate of a Negative Propn is also any - taken Universally.

2 What are ye Rules of a simple regular Syllogisms?

A 1, The middle Term must no be taken twice particularly, but once at least universally.

2, The terms in ye Conclusion must never be taken more universally than in ye Premises.

3, A negative Conclusion cannot be prov'd by two affirmative Premises.

4, If one of the Premises be negative the Conclusion must be so.

5, If one of the Premises be particular the Conclusion must.

6, From two Negative Premises no Conclusion.

7, From two particular Propns no Conclusion.

Q, What is a complex Syllogism?

A, One in wch ye middle Term is not connected with the whole Subject or predicate

In two distinct Propns but is intermingled
And compared with them by parts or in a
more confus'd Manner; as, Philadelphia
is ye most proper Place of residence for the
federal Council of America; the Congress
left Philadelphia
therefore the Congress —

Q. What other Syllogisms may be ranked under
this head? A. 1.

A. such as are form'd of ye following Propns;
Exclusive; Exceptive; Comparative Inceptive
and Desitive and Modal.

Q. What is a conjunctive Syllogism?

A. That wherein one of ye Premises Viz, ye
Major has distinct parts, joined by a Conjunction
or some such Particle.

Q. How are these subdivided?

A. Into Conditional; disjunctive; the
relative; and the Connexive

Q. What is a conditional Syllogism?

A. That whose Major is conditional.

Q. In conditional Propn must not ye Ante-
-cedent contain some certain Condition
necessarily complying with ye Consequent
A. It must. . Ye next page Is ye next Qu

Q. When is it Complete and Conclusive?
A. When the subdivisions are just taking
in the whole general Idea; and the Examin
-ation perfectly extending to all the inferior
Classes or Parts.
This Species is connected wth ye Sorites.

Q. What is a Prosyllogism?
A. When two or more Syllogisms are so
connected together, that the Conclusion of
ye former is the Major or minor of the follow
-ing.

Q. What is a Dilemma?
A. In General it may be defined an hypothet
Syllogism when the Consequent of the Major
is a Disjunctive Propn wch is wholly remov
in the Mind.
A Hypothetic or disjunctive Syllogism

This whole half sheet of Questions comes before ye Question, Q. When is it Complete and Conclusive? almost at ye top of ye 3.4th Page —

1. How many sorts of Conclusive Argumentation do then Syllogisms admit of?
1. Two, for we may argue from ye Position of the Antecedent to ye consequent?
1nd From the removing of the Consequent to the removing of the Antecedent.
2. What is meant by removing the Antecedent or Consequent?
1. Not merely the Denial but ye Contradiction of it.
2. When the Antecedent or Consequent are negative Propns how are they removed?
1. By an Affirmative.
2. What are the false Sorts of Reasoning?
1. ye From the removing of the Antecedent ye removed of the Consequent.
2. From the Position of the Consequent to the Position of the Antecedent.
2. What is a conjunctive Syllogism?
1. That whose Major is disjunctive.
2. What is ye Manner of Arguing here?

1, from the Assertion of one of the Members, or predicates to the Denial of the rest or to the Denial of one or more to the Assertion of a remains

Q, What is a relative Sylloqism?

A, That whose Major is relative; Thus,

As the Parents so are the Children
But the Parents are Christians; Ergo.

Q, What is a connexive Syllogism?

A, That in wh. Subject or predicate of the Major two or more Ideas are so connected that if one of them be affirm'd or denied in the Minor the Consequent is evident.

Q, What is an Enthymeme?

A, A Mutilated Syllog.m in wch one of wh. premises, being not only evident but familiar is omitted; as every Man is fallible.
Therefore every Philosopher is &c.

Q, Where you reason in immediate Conseq. is the Syllogism complete?

A, It seems to be so, and hath been when Connection between Prop.ns is such that

The Admission of one necessarily implies the Admission of the other.

Thirdly admitting an Universal Propn we admit of all the Particulars comprehended under it.

Q. Why not these Arguments too be considered as Enthymemes.

A. Yes; where the Major wch is conditional Propn is wanting.

Q. What is a Compound Syllogism?

A. One Made of two or more single Syllogms

Q. What are the Names of ye principal Kinds?

A. Sorites, Dilemma, Prosyllogisms, & Sorites,

Q. What is a Sorites?

A. A Species of reasoning in wch a great Number of Propns are so linked together that ye Predicate of one becomes ye Subject of ye next — till ye Conclusion connects ye Predicate with the first Subject.

Q. How many Species of Sorites?

A. Two, it may be made of plain simple

ye^{t}^{ns} and also conditional. —

Q. What is ye^{t} Method of reasoning in ye^{t}
-poetical Socrates?

A. The Series of Prop^{ns} is required so that
that ye^{t} Consequent of one becomes continual
the Antecedent of the next; so that by ESTA-
-blishing the Antecedent of the first Point
we establish the Consequent of ye last,
or by removing ye last Consequent
remove also ye first Antecedent.

Q. What is an Epicheirema?

A. A Syllogism containing the Proof of ye
Major or Minor or both, before it draws
the Conclusion.

Q. What is reasoning by Induction?

A. Informing universally concerning
Idea what was before Affirmed or Dini-
-fyed ye Several Subdivision
or Parts.

P. S. Next begins ye aforesaid
Question —

the antecedent of wch is ye Assertion to be disproved
And ye Consequent Enumerating all the suppo-
sitions upon which that Assertion can take
place if then these Suppositions ought
to be rejected so must the Assertion.

Thus if God does not govern the World
it must proceed either from the Want of Incli=
nation or of Power,

But it could not proceed from either
therefore ——

Q, How do we agree in this Species of Dilemma?
A, From ye Removal of the Consequent by ye
removal of the Antecedent.

Q, If the Antecedent of ye Major is an affirm
ative Propn. Q, What will ye Conclusion be?
A, Negative & Vice versa

Q, Is a dilemma only used to prove the
Absurdity or inconvenience of some
Opinion and Practice?
A, It may be used in ye Way of direct & positive Truth.
Q, How may a dilemma be defective?

A. 1st When the Numbers of the division are well assorted or fully enumerated.

2. When what is asserted concerning each part is not false.

3. When it may be retorted.

Q. What is meant by ye Proof of a Propn?

A. It is a Syllogism or Series of Syllogisms collecting that Propn from the know Evi=dent Truths.

Q. What is a Demonstration?

A. Proof ultimately founded on Definitions and Self evident Truths.

Q. Are all Syllogisms what were to plain simple Syllogisms?

A. They are in some of ye Figures.

Q. What is ye Process & Ground of Reasoning in the first Figure?

A. The Predicate of the Conclusion is universally affirm'd or denied of Some Idea In the Major Propn the Subject of the Conclusion ought ~~Necessarily~~ to affirm'd to make a part of the

Q. What

Idea in the Minor Prop.n

Hence the Predicate of the Conclusion universally affirm'd or denied of some Idea in the Major Prop.n ought necessarily to be affirm'd or denied of the Subject.

Q. This being the Process what is the Ground?

A. What ever may be affirm'd or denied universally of any Idea, may be affirm'd or denied of every or any Number of its particulars. —

Q. In all Syllogisms of the first Figure if the Premises be true the Conclusion must be so? A. Infallibly.

Q. Do the rules of Logic furnish sufficient Criterion for to distinguish between truth & falsehood? A. Unquestionably

Q. In what Manner?

A. By enabling us to judge with Certainty when a Prop.n is duly demonstrated

Q. What is y Distinction between direct Demonstration or Indirect?

A. In the latter we assume a Propn contradicting what we mean to demonstrate & then in a Direct Process deduce some Absurdity and so infer that its Contradicting is true.

Q. What is probable Argument?

A. One whose Conclusn is drawn thro, some probable Medium.

Q. Have not Arguments been distinguished by some into Artificial & Inartificial.

A. Yes; the first such as are taken from the nature & Circumstances of things; this produces a natural Certainty.

The last is the Testimony of another; and this is either Original or Traditional

Q. Is there any other distinction of Arguments?

A. Yes: derived from the Middle term used in them. Ther are denominated from the Object and manner of Address, according as it may be to our Judgement, Faith - Ignorance professed Principles Modesty and Passions.

Q. Is there any distinction arising from the Premises?
A. Yes in this respect an Argument is either
simple or mixed: according according
as the Premises are derived from the same
or from different springs of Knowledge.
Q. What is a Sophism?
A. A fallacious Argument under the show of truth.
Q. What are the several sorts?
A. 1. Ignoratio elenchi, or a mistake of the question.
2. Petitio principii or a supposition of what is not granted
3. Arguing in circle
4. Non causa pro causa or the Assignation of a
false cause.
5 fallacia accidentis.
6. Dictio secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter
arguing from what is true in particular
circumstances, to prove of some thing
true simply & absolutely.
the reverse of w is
Arguing from a moral Universality as
from Metaphysical or Natural.

8 Arguing from what is true only in a div
= ded Sense so that a Compounded – & the
reverse – there are Sophisms of Compositi
and division

9. The Abuse of the Ambiguity of Words.

10. Imperfect Enumeration or a false
Induction. – – – – – –

Method

Q. What is Method?

A. The Order & Disposition of our Thoughts
relating to any Subject.

Q. What is the usual Division of Method?

A. Into Analytic & Synthetic – or mixed

Q. Wherein lieth the Diff. between ye two
Kinds of Methods?

A. The Analytic begins with the whole
Compound, and resolves it into its first
Principles.

The Synthetic begins with the
Parts, most simple Principles & general

Truths & leads to the Knowledge of the whole — proceeding from those simple Principles so that we is drawn from them or compounded of them.

3 Why is the first called the Method of Resolution?

A. Because when Truths are propos'd to the Mind in their Compounded State, just as they might have been discover'd; it traces things backs to their Source.

3, Why is the latter call'd the Method of Compositions.

A. Because taking the Principles & scattered Parts of Knowledge and regarding their Order & mutual Dependence, it Combines them into a System or Whole.

2, Which of these is call'd the Method of Invention

A, The Analytic; because it observes the Order in w^h our thoughts succeed each other in the Discovery of truth.

3, Which is ye Method of Instruction

A. The Synthetic: because beginning with Intuitive truths, and proceeding by regular Inferences drawn from them.

Every Step brings Evidence along with it; and all along there is a clear perception of the Grounds on wch our Assurances rests.

Q. Is not this also termed ye Method of Science?

A. It is in the use of it we arrive at Science: & In this Way ye Parts of human Knowledge, stiled Sciences, are most profitably treated.

FINIS

[illegible]

[illegible] Human Kind, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] absolutely necessary
as the efficient cause of Perceptions?
Not that in our present state [illegible]
[illegible] to the Proofs
In Perception we have a [illegible]
[illegible] of Plants the [illegible] made on the
[illegible]
a Perception is there any Diff. as to Plants

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] considerable [illegible]

[illegible] secondary analogy [illegible]

[illegible] secondary [illegible]

have a great share [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] accurate Allen from Dry Creek of

[illegible]

[illegible] connected between [illegible]

[illegible] o. Temple!

[illegible]

Or if not adopt [illegible] account for this as at

[illegible] Cairnie?

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Friends in [illegible] of Character, Reputation [illegible] Sense of Conscientiousness, [illegible] and Propriety, which are Beauty, harmony regularity of [illegible] in a [illegible] Taste, [illegible] from Ignorance [illegible] Error, [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] and controul [illegible] Reason. [illegible] an Influence on [illegible] Mind.

[illegible] are related [illegible] Health of the Body! [illegible] Pain [illegible] Sequelae [illegible] Disease [illegible]

[illegible] middle Nature [illegible]
[illegible] Bodies and Insensible [illegible]
[illegible] etc.

[illegible]

[illegible] complexion [illegible]
[illegible] with analogies,

[illegible] &c

Separate Power of Spirits compared to [illegible]
Affections & Actions.

Why do you call the Colours [illegible]
fixed? [illegible] [illegible]
or relative [illegible] [illegible]
between positively & Comparatively [illegible] of Spirits
reflects [illegible] idea as connected [illegible]
among themselves — [illegible] there is no [illegible]
only pure Possibility —

Impossibility is ——

What is ye Ground or Cause of Separation? i.e. a
Power & Perfection of God.

from Lect 5:

What are Metaphysical Axioms? [illegible]
Self evident immutable Propositions.
as "Nothing has no properties"
Axiomata duo ultima; Omne ens
extitit et soli enti vera Qualitas

but I also out lets of [illegible] are
Reflections —

as it is very usefully be said of
any Axioms are innate?

Are not all Reflect affirmative Propns
& Things are abstract not Ideas. Conditional?
Jesus in Christ — of the Object is understood as an
[illegible] conditions without it apply are true

What is the Criterion of truth? Sunt congenita
in Intelligendo vis. Is there an one principle of human
knowledge antecedent in order of time to every other
Principles? Such probably to doubt concerning
immutable Truths.

From Lec 6th

Qualities of Being unequally call'd Catholic Proper=
ties Which are these? Unity, Truth, Good=
ness Existence, time, Place — Wat is
Unity? — That Property whereby a Being is undivide
in itself, & stands separate from every other — —
How many kinds is it? A Two specific
[illegible] What are the Opposites of Unity
Identity? Multiplicity of Diversity. —

Q. What is [illegible]

A. What is [illegible]

Q. What is Logical [illegible]

A. a proposition [illegible]

Q. What is a moral [illegible]

A. What is a [illegible] goodness consists in [illegible] its essential [illegible] in affording [illegible] capable thereof. — Moral [illegible] — Moral is Goodness or Perfection of Language? A. It is the Relative & reflective or Limited — that constitutes the Perfection of a Being. A. The Union of Truth & Goodness. Q. How many kinds of Relations be considered? Either as [illegible] permanent or successive. Permanent [illegible] Q & D alone — Q. Into how many [illegible] may a thing — Being [illegible] A. In the Order of Time, nature, place, [illegible] Knowledge. Q. What is [illegible] & place. A. The first belongs [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FINIS

Notes, from

Dr Rush's Lectures —

Novr 1st 1794 —

FINIS

Cure of fevers in a convalescent state -

Cordial Drinks, Porter, Change of Place and Diet - Avoid Purging - Sickness in the Morning prevented by eating a little - Swelling of the Legs removed by rubbing them upwards only in the Morning -

In Crisis of fevers keep up the artificial Stimuli to keep the Patient from sinking by Debility

Intermittent State of fever

Div.d into Quotidian, tertian & Quartan

Intermit.t are sometimes Inflam.y fev.r

Inflammatory State of the Skin

In Typhus fevers the Extinement & Debility is little but in Intermit - it is in excess which constitutes the Diff. of Debility in the two fevers -

[illegible]

Cause of the Recurrence of Intermittents.
Dr Brown says its owing to the Retention of Debilitating
Dr Cullen says its owing to an Association of Motion
in respect to the Secretion of Bile with Assist
ance. Dr Cullen says Habit has a
strengthening Action in the System.

Cure

Divide into two Parts 1 Moderate the
Paroxysm 2 Prevent the Recurrence
In order to Relieve an Infirmity from arising in
the beginning - for the Spasmodic State
using Convulsions pain in the Head -
Patients should lie down during the
Paroxysm - Opium is an excellent
Remedy during a Paroxysm.

FINIS

Prevent the return

Remedies are
either 1 Palliative 2 Radical

Chinin given in Dos of 5 or 6 Drops every
hour — also
Leaves of Stramonium
applied to the Ankles

Tonics — Stimulants warm Drinks —
Cold or warm Douches cures an Intermit
sometimes if tried just before the
Paroxysm, — Mandrake Narcotics — Cold Baths
Emetics, also to bread — Frights — Lightning —
Bark given half an hour before the
attack in Dos: ℥ss in Substance —

(4)

if the Bark purges combine Opium if it binds a little Rhubarb.

Bitters useful. Vomits –

Purges of Calomel & Jallap –

Peruvian Bark Naimatics – Use weak Stimuli as Tinct. Myrrh – Camomile Tea – if ~~this~~ fail Bloodletting – Blistering Ibum &c –

Intermittents degenerate ~~into~~ sometimes under Dysentery & turns Intestinal Bowels and is what Dr Sydenham calls Febris introversa & requires Bleeding to prevent it.

Coma & Apoplexy are sometimes Symptoms of Intermittent

TIMES

Some fever a tertian Asphyxia -

Fits yields to Bitters afterwards Bark -

Convulsions are symptoms of Intermit. incident to Congestion - and in Headaches - Cholera & Headach symps also -

Cases an Intermit and Gonorrhea alternate in each other -

Dr Clayton says Intermit. are contagious

Prognosis of Cures

Abscess. favourable –

Spots drying up favourable

Gonnorrhoea sometimes disappears in Fever – Priapism is a good Sign –

Hippocratic Countenance is a bad Sign

The Crown has from Influence on the System –

Crisis believes in critical Days and says Dr Mitchell obtained them in the yellow fever of Virginia –

An Exacerbation on an even Day is more Violent than on an odd –

Gangrene in Symptoms, & Limbs is always fatal – Quick Pulse the hand unfavourable

FINIS

An Alarming Symptom when the Patient will lie on his back & raise himself down in the Bed to get his feet out –

Hoarse Voice or Aphonia bad – Roaring in the Ears bad – Silent Delirium – Good Temper good in the beginning of fever but Irritability in the Eyes & unfavourable Involuntary Stools bad – picking the Bed clothes bad –

Glassy Eyes bad –

double Vision bad – Noise in the Ears bad – An Extension of the Senses bad – Sounds to the touch favourable

Sensibility to Cold Air good.

Asking for Trifling things if he is not habituated to bad Sign – Cold Breath bad Sign –

Rattles ~~palate~~ Noise in swallowing bad Sign

Dark coloured Tongue unfavourable

also Tremor of it &

Fissures on the Tongue inclination at its Edges –

Viscid Matter sticking to the Teeth bad –

Dizzy and Swimming favourable
Spitting favourable —
Sleep Night or Morns of Refresh favourable
Return of Appetite favourable
Absentes Lindanum bad
Return of an old Chronic Pain favourable
Coldness on the Crest bad — it generally
begins Pain in a tendency to Death
Eruption — Death happens in 3 Days —
Acidity in fluids — & Debility —
Coldness of Limbs unfavourable
An Appetite for Snuff, Tobacco or any other
Habit —

Pale Urine bad — dark Coloured bad —
Cloudy good — Sufpension bad —

No fruit in Stools bad
Black Stools bad —

Smelling of Stools of Dysentery & bilious
Complaints good

Involun^y Stools bad.

FINIS

A Dissertation of Blood food Sign
Partial Circulation Bad –

Nature & Use of Skin food Sign
Abuses are Avoidable – Partial Mortification

Physiology –

Animal Heat – Life consisted in
Motion & the Stimuli acting upon either
he before observ'd

Dr — supposed it consisted in a fermentation
of the Blood –

A Patient dying in contagious fevers
all heat at the Death as soon as in any
it proves it does not depend fermentation

Animals respire the Pernicious air. is a compound

2 Inflamation

whose it is to depend on friction on the fibres of the Arteries — Cream is made into Butter not by friction but by fermentation —

The Blood does not move in sufficient Velocity —

The heat in ye Extreme Arteries ye Velocity is not so great as near ye heart ye heat that is the same —

Dr Rush supposes Animal heat to depend on Combustion —

Dr Black —

Phlogiston does not exist in the body but in the Air acting upon it —

Two — Phlogisticated air rea into the Lungs & decomposes the contained heat —

FINIS

Combustion is produced in the follow'd Manner
Viz –

The Lungs is ye Chimney for our Animal
Animal heat depends ~~in Quantity~~ upon
the Quantity of Air inspir'd – in Respiration
the Red Colour of ye Blood is owing to the
Action of dephlogisticated Air –
Phlogisticated Air is less warm than
dephlogisticated Air –

It appears from the ~~data~~ greater the
Quantity of dephlogisticated Air aspir'd
the greater the heat –

Fish – Snails – &c – would die without Air –
A Toad Dr Hadley kept Live in a Stone

Animal Heat is nearly the same in all parts of the Body - rather greater ~~than~~ near the Lungs -

Uses of Animal Heat -

1

2 To preserve the fluidity of Blood -
3 To promote Solution of food -

5 To give Sensibility to the Muscles -

The Life of the Body consists not only in Life & Heat

Respiration

Motion divd into 2 volun & Involun. for
Involun. are Motions of the Heart & Brain Lymphatics & Secretions

FINIS

The Voluntary are the limbs — NB —

I will in a voice after the Idea of the Influence of the Will

But I can't

Because it is altogether hypothetical.

Because in Children the Voluntary Motions in Children are perfect —

I know of no other cause of Involuntary Motion except the recent Idea of it to be duration on by stimuli applied —

Inspiration consists of 2 Parts. 1 Inspiration

2 Expiration —

Bronchiæ are more divided of any part of the lungs —

The parts of the Lungs exposed to the air.

Causes of Respiration – 1 An Uneasiness after every Inspiration –

[illegible] convey by a Patent [illegible] Coody – to use in the Circulation of Blood –

Cultivation supposed to be greater here in Sleep – on account of the Rapid Motion of the Blood –

Female in Respiration moves the Chest more than a Male.

FINIS

Laughing is a convulsive Motion —

Yawning — gives to accelerate the circulation

Laughing is very necessary to health — particularly in the Evening —

Voice and Speech —

Parts used in the Performance — Larynx Trachea & Glottis —

Sounds —

The Circulation

The Blood after —

Physiology

Lymphatics Reflex Irritability –

Sensibility is in proportion to the No of Nerves in the Part

a case in the Hospital. An old Woman Thinner returned after weaning for some Years –

nervous System continued –

Cause of Muscular Motion

FINIS

Impression produce Motion & Thought —

Or Thought —

Sympathy — —

Variations.

Sense of Taste. Confined to the tip of the Tongue.

[illegible] Coat the [illegible] no Lamina in the [illegible]

The Olfactory of the Hard Pituitary adhering to Wood, for many Months.

FINIS

Cure says there are but two original Idoms -

2d Allu mention a case of a Man who having lost his Sense of Smelling could distinguish odours by his Stomach

Sense of Feeling

Then are five - Coats - Sclerotica, Conjunctiva - Cornea - Iris, & Retina -

Light.

Is Matter-

yellow green,

red, orange, blue- Indigo violet

A Body wh. admits all the Rays to pass thro' it- is called transparent

The angle of Reflection is equal to the angle of Incidence.

The Rays falling from the Sun at all times form part to the Tube and form an Image

Myopia-

Vision is in its most perfect State when we are able to read a book at the distance of a foot from the Eye-

FINIS

Nomo- Mention, the law two are
where the Pupils contracted by darkness

& blue Eyes are most common
in the Northern Climate and the
the Four run Climates-

Animals- fur in the dark because they
have a dilated Pupil a Tunic
Choroides and Sensible Retina

Sense of Hearing-
& Nature of Sound.

Sound is a vibratory it is com=
=municated to the drum of the Ear
by [illegible] of the Air the Earth spirits
also. Water is a Vehicle of Sound.
The more solid & elastic Bodies
more sonorous. Liquid Bodies also.
Sounds either acute or [illegible]
The Bones of the Ear of a Foetus is
a large as 5 Months old as an
adult.

FINIS

Pneumonia – Veiso – i.e. accompanied
by a Sinochoo – It is sometimes a Symptom
of Typhus –
it comes – on
The Danger from Inflamt. Complaints is Effusion
While there is any tension in the Pulse
Bleeding must be used
Pulse is sometimes – so –

Pneumonia Typhoid –

~~If the~~ Pulse is ~~tense~~ Bloodletting –
Opium enough – Bark, Wine, Opium
& must then be used

Physiology of the human Mind –

The Mind div^d into certain Faculties – Lis in the Will of Deity that the Soul –

By the human Mind I mean all it Faculties –

The Faculties – Memory – Imagination Will – &c

The moral Faculties – Dr Reid

Divides into active & passive.

All the Motions of the Mind is produced by the Action of external Objects – a certain Density of the Brain occasions the Diff. in the Mind

FINIS

Memory, Imagination, Will — and the —

from the Phenomena of Dream it appears that every Motion of the Mind had a particular seat in the Brain —

Every thought has a certain Motion peculiarly

Every Faculty depends on a certain Medium in the Brain —

There is a certain texture in the Brain which is most favourable for conveyance as to quick Impressions

Memory divd into Words - Naming Num
and Ideas -

for the Text see Dr Beattie

Mr recalls Satan -

The Moral faculty is humbled
with Conscience -

The Moral faculty determines upon
the Moral Conduct of others Whereas
Conscience determines upon the
the Moral Conduct of ourselves

FINIS

The Moral faculty resides in the Will
- Conscience in the Mind:

Sense of Deity signifies a great first
Cause by which we are capable of
reasoning—

Conscience - resides in the Will
and has nothing to do in the Imagin-
= ation:

The goodness of a Supreme Being
depends upon the —

rational & Moral Faculties —

The Operations of the Mind.

FINIS

Sleep –

1 Prox. Cause – 2 The Phenomena during 3 Immt. Cause –

Causes inducing Sleep are either direct or indirect –

Long & painful Exercise of the Mind induce Sleep indirectly also certain Evacuations as Bloodlet.g Spit &c – Narcotics – Exercise – the falling of Rain on the Roof induce Sleep

Phenom. an Abstraction of Sensation and Voluntary Motion – hunger and thirst are suspended for the Most part in Sleep

The Diminution of heat in Sleep according to Dr Hunter is 1° Farenheit

6 or 7 hours is long enough to sleep.
Im. Causes are the Abstraction
of the Natural Stimuli

Dreams

The

FINIS

Phenomena of the Mind -

1st of the Memory -

The Proximate Cause -

[illegible]

[illegible]

Aliment

2 Kinds – Animal and Vegetable

The Aliments

FINIS

FINIS

FINIS

Notes from Dr Flukins -

Exanthemata -

Small Pox - of 2 kinds - distinct & confluent
the most unfavourable small Pox -

The eruptive fever - of ye distinct -
comes on w heat & chills - pain in ye back
& sickness of stomach headach
- as ye Pox come on a swelling of the face
at this time there is a soreness of
the throat -

In the confluent - the symptoms are
more violent no great remission
in the fever - the pock does not rise
as in the distinct - and suddenly seems
to take place generally -

Cure
Strict antiphlog. regn cool air -
Emetics in eruptive fever is useful

[illegible]

[illegible] of a yellowish appearance, not

Bleed is highly necessary - in any stage
when the head and Lungs are affected
but if the confluent seems to come
on Bark & Elixr. Vitriol will prevent
Ulceration &c. - highly useful in this
Disease - Veg. acids - Opening the
Bowels - The Temperature should
be rather cool - free circulation
of the Air - the floor should be
sprinkled in Vinegar - &c &c -
The Bowels should be kept open
during the whole Disease -
in the Difficulty of Breathing
Blisters should be applied to the
stomach -

Antimonial wine in confluent
to accasion the spitting up of Matter
collected in the throat -

FINIS

Convulsions — occasioned by Irritation
or the height of fever —
When they arise from ye former — Laudan
When from ye latter Bloodletting —
When ye Patient is visitted convulsive
the Opium is very useful —
When Coma comes on great Danger
is to be apprehended —

Inoculation —

At Constantinople a Woman first
began the Practice —
The Circumstances attende to ou —
in Inoculation —
The Matter — 2 the Patient. 3
the Season — 4
The Matter from Persons healthy ought
always to be chosen
Children under two Years should be
inoculated between 2 & 3 Month
of their Age or else not till a[illegible]
[illegible] the Weaning [illegible]
[illegible] to allow the Eruption, not

they have tried –

Various Sentiments respecting the Preparation has been offered – but Dr Dimsdale gives – Calom.e & &c and forbids animal Diet – the Mother should diet –

gr. gr.
℞ Calom. 1 Tart Emet. 2 ℔ Muscles Chalk div.o into ℥ Powders & given every Morning to Children – the Child should take it every Morning after the Inoculation –

The Season most favourable – from the Middle of September –

~~first~~ introduce the point of a lancet impregnated in Matter just enough to draw Blood – in 2 or 3 Days if Inflam. does not take place – Inoculation should be repeated –

If the Arm is much inflamed use a little Cold Water or Saccharine Sat.

FINIS

In the Eruptive Fever is ~~[illegible]~~ when the most common period is from the 7th to 10th Days.

As soon as the eruptive fever comes on the Drug should be adapted to it but Cold should not be too freely applied — for I have observed it very pernicious

any consequent parts of [illegible] at Illustration. — The ap[illegible] when taken for a fever [illegible] effect health is of a brownish red [illegible], and if detected a bright green [illegible] their offensive or remarkable [illegible] that if ancients thought if two studies to be essentially destined one for another [illegible] idea it has ~~separated~~ stood a whole. It [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible]

The [illegible] is a yellowish [illegible], not

every Morning
after the Inoculation —
The Season most favourable for the
Middle of September —
~~fast~~ introduce the point of a lancet
impregnated in Matter just enough
to draw Blood — in 2 or 3 Days if
Pustular does not take place — Inoculate
should be repeated —
If the Arm is much inflamed use
a little Cold Water or Sacch. Sat.

FINIS

Compendium

of

Doctor Wm. Stephens Lectures

introductory to

Midwifery

of first and fashion
any consequent parts of
science at Mechanism. — He ap-
pe when taken in a perfect
perfect health is of a brownish red
colour, and of elastical a bright flesh
colour. He observes it is remarkable
that of ancients thought of two blouds
to be essentially destined one for another
the it has ~~separate~~ stood a whole. Affirmed
into Venous and Conjunctivum
the venous is a yellowish liquor, not

To Perform the Inoculation
The Season most favour.
Middle of September —
first introduce the point of
impregnation in Matter just
to draw Blood — in 2 or 3 Days
Inflam. does not take place — Im
should be repeated —
If the Arm is much inflamed use
a little Cold Water or Sacch. Sat.

FINIS

Lecture 1st On the Blood

The Blood is a gummy, heterogeneous fluid easily miscible with water. it was thought by the ancients to be the first of the stock as we see by the fourth intitution and Dr. Harvey has employed a whole Chapter in defence of this opinion, and to prove that it was the vivifying principle of first, and hardness it the last of any consequent parts of the human Mechanism. — Its appearance when taken in a person in perfect health is of a bloom red of crural, and if detained a bright, glass vessel the coppers and remarkable that the ancients thought the two should be essentially destined one in another - viz it has ~~separated~~ stood a whole assigned into serum and coagulum serum

The serum is a yellow the liquor, not

2

flutinous not so fluid as water, and of a salt
taste — It is coagulable by ye of wine and by
ye heat of boiling water. When coagulated it
ye coagulum is of ye colour and consistence
of ye white of an egg when fried, and a few
drops of a colourless liquor remains —
The coagulum being similar
to ye blood generally called buff coloured,
has given some persons room to think that
the appearance was caused by ye heat of
a fever. But this opinion may be easily con
tradicted by ye fact that it is impossible
to ye blood should immediately after ye
patient is confined for a long time.
The disappearance of ye red globules of ye
blood under ye a gradual alteration
of ye liquor and ye metamorphosis
a increase of some red ye in reality
The red globules of ye blood under the
influence of ye peculiar circumstances

4

lemon & Milk precipitates —

If the Blood be stirred while warm, the Lymph will by its glutinous quality stick to what ever it is stirred with, and form a substance in appearance not unlike fibres, and at first but when washed with water becomes almost white the red globules for ever of the Blood mixed with the serum and form a red liquor not so fluid as the serum nor so dense as the Crassamentum —

When the serum is absorbed in some one of the adhesions, its Coagulable Lymph is the origin of a Polypus which when taken out of the vessels is first red, but when washed it become whelch

Lowenhoek thought that the two first of the globules were composed of the fibrous globules of serum making one of blood, for of lymph making one of serum and from his general principle he argued that matter be a

(1)

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he even say he saw them. This however must have been merely an imaginary division.

Blood collected in a bottle, is red on the surface at the bottom of a wide vessel - from this we may conclude that the dark colour of the blood is occasioned by the action of the air on the serum - and on its surface when drawn. Dr. Hunter filled a vial with blood & set to ferment the Cork, - on examining some time afterwards, he found that a globule of air had entered the vial, and wherever the globule had touch the glass, it was red, and the rest of a dark colour as before described -

The weight & colour of whole - its specific gravity as computed by Boyle is as 1041 to 1000. Dr. Jurin & Martin agree that it is as 1054 to 1000 -

By some experiments made by Mr Hewson the figure of the particles of

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seem rather to be and to change their figure in passing through of sides of the smaller vessels —

Blood fresh drawn is neither acid, nor alkaline, but Neutral, as certain among of wise ends of of beneficent Creator. — in some hours after it tends to Alkalescency, & then to putrescency — refilled with of heat of boiling water, it first pours over an enriched Serum, next a bitter oily substance, and lastly, a Volat. Spt. which sticks about the neck of of retort & Receiver, and leaves behind a dry crust —

Its proportions are thus given by Dr. Hadlin 5 parts in 6 of water — a 15th of Oil — a 25th of Salt, — a 75th of Earth. and a 90th of Iron consolidated in the Blood —

Lecture 2d On the Arteries —

An Artery is an elastic, ramified tube intended to convey the Blood to every pt. of ye body. Arteries in the Greek signify Aircanaes, from the Ancients supposing them to contain Air — the Veins and Arteries being comprised under the one term Veins. The Arteries out of distinction were called pulsative Veins. There are only two Arteries in the hum.n Body. The Pulmonary, wch supplieth the Lungs, — and the Aorta wch distributes ye Blood thro' ye whole system, by innumerable Ramifications —

These ramifications are generally formed in acute angles, ~~as the Intercostals,~~ ~~forming obtuse angles~~ form, on right angles as the Intercostals; and form, on acute angles as the Coronary Arteries, with ye second pair of ye Cerebral — we have

not

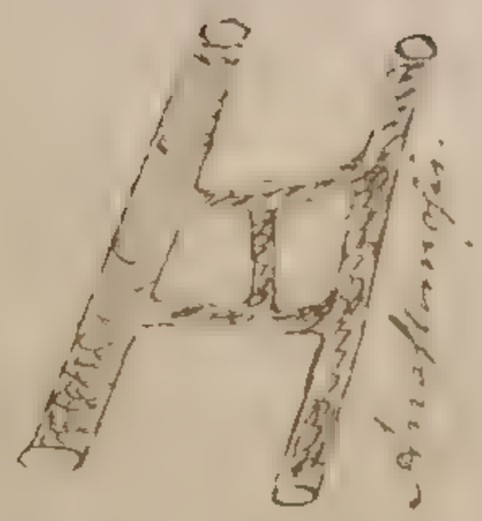
not quite an instance of a reflected branch.
The most like it is the Spigastic coming from
ye Iliac, but if examined closely, it will be
found to go off at an acute angle, and is
then turned up —

The Arteries are of a conical figure, and
the sum of all the branches taken together
is larger than ye whole of ye original
trunk — Some have thought from Mus-
cles, but their colour and consistence
will convince us to ye contrary — elas-
ticity being a quality wch does not belong
to a Muscle — and ye colour wch daily dif-
ferent — Altho the Arteries on a gene-
ral view may be considered as conical;
yet they may with more accuracy be con-
sidered as made up of a number of cy-
linders connected together, each growing
smaller as it advances towards ye extre-
mity of ye Artery —

They are divided into sanguiferous, and serous: the sanguiferous are such as convey ye Blood itself - and the serous those that will not admit any other globules than those of ye serum to pass into them, on ac.t of their very narrow cavities —

This distinction of ye vessels seems to prove Mr. Leeuwenhoek's opinion of the division of the Blood into different globules gradations, as stated in Lecture first on the Blood — When ye red globules of ye Blood are forced into ye serous vessels, by the increased impetus of ye Blood, and changes the appearance of what was before white, into red the effect is by Dr. Boerhaave, called Error Loci —

The Arteries are composed of 3 Coats, the external Coat whose fibres are a kind of net work, but, chiefly longitudinal; the middle, or ligamentous Coat, com-



fibres of transverse fibres and the internal
coat whose fibres run quaquaversum —

Some have afserted that 3, some that 4
Coats perhaps belonged to an Artery; but
the fourth Coat is only adventitious Mem-
brane, or is an universal Coat to every
part of the body — and the Pericardium
covering & Arteries some inches after
their rise has given occasion for a fifth
Coat —

By y wise and provident Care of y
Almighty, the Arteries are made to join
their Branches in such a manner, that
if y principle Trunk that supplies any
limb be destroyed, the branches that com-
municate with each other will often
afford sufficient nourishment for the
unfortunate Member — this communica-
tion is termed Anastomosis, both
when Veins and Arteries are joined,
and when Arteries are joined with

vent; for ye circulation in amputated members could not go on without some communication in ye body of ye limb when ye function of ye Arteries and veins are destroyed at their Extremities —

Arteries terminate in Veins Glands and Excretory Ducts — they have also a convoluted termination as in ye Uterus —

The Systole and Diastole are a Contraction and Dilatation of the Arteries occasioned by ye Blood rushing into them; After it has discharged it by its Elasticity it contracts into a lesser compass than it naturally is of and pushes ye Blood further along by that operation — In ye dilatation or Diastole, the Blood expands the Artery in an oblong figure, because the Blood meeting with a greater resistance there, must necessarily use greater force, and consequently ye yielding texture of ye Artery must give way —

The pulse is only perceptable in the diastole
Some have thought that ye Arteries beat
all at once; but, if a finger be put on
ye wrist, and another upon the Carotid
Artery. the Artery we is nearest ye heart
will be found to beat first.- the reason of
the abovementioned opinion was this;-
if a stick be moved through an hollow
cylinder at one end, the other end will
be moved at the same moment, thus,
they considered the Blood as a fixed, solid
substance moving through ye Arteries
without connecting to that Idea, the
impossibility of its moving through ye
endless ramifications —

The Arteries at their extremities
are so very small, and their Coats so
thin that they approach to a cylindri-
cal figure, and if one of them be divide
in a living Animal ye Systole and

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diastole are scarcely observable, the blood flowing out in one continued stream.

The Diseases of Arteries are Aneurism and Ossification.

Aneurisms are divided into True & False.

A True Aneurism, is when ye coats of an Artery are extended without rupture; False when ye Coats are distended either by puncture or rupture.

Ossification is ye conversion of an Artery into a Bone. This is generally thought to prevail among aged people whose circulation has become more slow. but it has sometimes been found to take place in young Animals.

I have seen an instance of Ossification of ye Artery at ye Wrist, in wch a grating, rough sensation might be discerned at every pulsation.

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Lecture 3d. On the Veins and Lymphatics.

The Veins are ye Eductory canals which bring back ye Blood when conveyed to ye extremities by ye Arteries to ye extremities, - to ye heart but physiologically, they begin at ye extremities of ye arteries. They are seven in No. The four Pulmonary veins wt carry ye Blood from ye lungs to ye heart. The two vena cava, wt carry ye Blood to ye heart from every part of ye Body, and the Vena portarum wt brings ye Blood from ye intestines to ye Liver. — in figure of a Vein is exactly like that of an Artery. Their colour and qualities ye same, only their coats are thinner and not elastic as ye Arteries are. —

The Valves, are membranes having either two or three when used to prevent ye Blood from returning wh ye muscles are acted upon by ye muscles or any other power. — These Valves are valuable: totally necessary to circulation, for ye veins of ye viscera are not furnished with them

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The veins are chiefly called vessels under the skin not many of them because their present motion and contraction would compress them and impede the circulation —

A vein always accompanies an artery but an artery does not always accompany a vein —

It was by opinion of Harvey to before the position of the extremities of the veins & arteries was discovered, that the blood changes these blood into arteries which the veins immediately look up and carry to the heart —

When a vein is opened the blood is thrown with greater violence than it was when circulating in the body — the pressure of the column of blood being taken off the lower of orifice and the heart or the upstream of the dividing tube.

The effects of bloodletting are revulsion and derivation; revulsion is bringing the blood from any particular part.

Derivation is meaning its flow to a part — thus bleeding in ye feet for a pain in the head causes a repulsion from ye head and a derivation to ye feet —

When the vessels lose their elasticity and cannot accomodate themselves to ye quantity of Blood in their cavities, palpitation, and other dangerous symptoms ensue, nay, often endeth in death. For this reason we endeavour to bring on an artificial constriction, by compression, ligatures &c.

Fainting in Gentlemen is very common just as it gives a momentary stop to ye circulation, and slows ye Blood to accumulate in ye veins as it were a plug to stop ye orifice — In fainting, in this case, it is dangerous to rouse ye patient by stimulating medicines, especially in tender delicate women when ye sensibility of ye Lacteal is superior —

By the Spasmodics is meant a system

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of vessels distributed in all directions which arise from surfaces cavities &c, in which resemble at and empty their contents in the receptaculum chyli to be mixed with the Blood — That they are Absorbents appears from several substances introduced on the skin which communicate their scent to the Urine — The absorbents in the intestines are called Lacteals, and carry a milky substance, whereas the lymphatics carry a transparent water, transparent fluid to the receptaculum chyli —

The Lymphatic Glands are situated in cellular Membranes near Blood vessels; they are mere vascular bodies of the conglobate kind from larger to smaller —

In General, there is a strong proof of the absorbent power of these Vessels, by its inflaming the Gland nearest the seat of infection — If the infection be rec.d at the mouth of a child, the salivary Glands begin to be first affected, if the Urine recover it from an infected

Child, the axillary Glands first discover ye venereal — and also, if a person receives it in coitu, the Inguinal Glands — hence Bubos &c —

Lecture 4th. A Gland is an organization of soft parts, destined for ye purpose of separating from ye Blood fluids of different kind, some of which are to be again received into ye Blood for the purpose of nourishment, and others expelled from ye Body — The Ancients thought them to be made use of respecting, when entireties were filled up with congeal'd Blood as they called parenchyma, but ye Moderns have rejected this opinion, and from by Injections often and accurately repeated, that they are vascular and if the injection could be pushed further it is thought that they would be found wholly composed of vessels. The Ancients also inferred, that some ye Liver was a Gland secreting juices, those small, brittle

substances we they felt, are called Glands, secreted fluids also –

There are two sorts of Glands, Conglobate and Conglomerate — Conglobate, where there is but a single Gland, and Conglomerate where there is more – The Vessels of Glands, are Arteries, Veins, ~~and~~ Lymphatics, Excretory ducts and Nerves – an Artery to carry the Blood to ye Gland to be secreted — a vein to return it after it is secreted, an Excretory duct to carry off the strained liquor – It may be proved that there is a communication between ye artery and Excretory duct, and if so the Liquor of a Gland is not poured into cells, but is contained in the vessels made for ye Artery which is called the Secretory vessel some have mentioned as ye Salivary Gland – In some there is a ramifying tube as in the Breast – in others, first small, and then large ramifications we at last form one tube – One of the oldest opinions, re-

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16

specific secretion is that in the pancreatic substance there are pores of different size, & consequently when the blood being brought into pores, the pores admitting only such particles particles to pass through them as these pores will admit — Objection 1st — We see Glands perform their office for a number of years, without this interruption, whereas if this were the case they would often be disturbed —
2d The configuration of the Glands is alike in all —

Another opinion was that the liquor was changed in the glands by an original Leaven placed there this is only hypothetical, for no argument can be brought to support it — If a Leaven were placed there, we should see some marks thereof — and if Bile was made by a Leaven, the pancreas would be unnecessary. The Leaven being once placed there &

whole body would be so difficult to be brought
to its former situation —

A 3d Opinion was that on the Freezing
of water, it was originally dispersed the par-
ticles of air, which seemed and so at
times of particles inclosed, and expelled
it out of new — If water was to dissolve,
the opinion that we thought it was the
cause the substance in the Freezing begin
to form of the ice, and perform a kind
and some attract each other as fast in g
freezing depends attract fast in the. Fluid
and particles separate repel each other
the elements the water and Det
mat; and flowing towards further, the
water particles and attracts and the
working particles, and the oil remains in
out. y but was the cap the parentage
was not be found, because the Bale dry
towards into the things y that would at

that fluid peculiar to itself in a man.

The most common opinion is that lactation depends upon the size and capacity of the vessels. Dr Martin directs in lactation, may be same in young as in old Animals and says that the vessels are not of the same size in a man, as in a child. But in a Gelder the bud and Teats are larger than those of a grown person in proportion &c; lactation cannot be imitated after death.

Lactation is carried on constantly and equably in healthy persons in a great time; because the heart beating regularly, and flowing being a consequence of the latter the nutriment must go on equally —

The functions are imitated and performed when wanted as milk in the Breast of Superfoetation —

Effect sensation are mechanically or mat. or sensitive or Mental.

Our perception or our sensation is increased, encreased or diminished, as they are perfect, the more we discharge the Mind —

Irritation from external sensations affect sensation, as a particle of Dust in the Eye causes tears to flow —

Sensations promote sensations, according to form, electricity or Magnetism and increase the salival, minal & similar sensations —.

A Nerve is a white medullary ~~fibre, or~~ cord coming from the Brain and Medulla Spinalis, and distributed to every part of the body — It is made up of a number of small nerves, and is without any cavity, and so far as Glasses can teach us, the smallest perceptible

nerves are made up of still smaller —

The Brain or Encephalon Commune from which all the Nerves arise, is divided into two parts Cerebrum and Cerebellum — which at the Base of the Skull form a Medulla oblongata and then continued down the Spine is called Medulla Spinalis

The external part of the Brain, is called Cortical, or Cineritious, from its ash like — the internal is called the medullary — It has three Coats the Dura Mater or external Coat the Tunica Arachnoides, a second, and the third Pia Mater

The Spinal marrow is made up of a pithy substance, like the Medulla of the Brain — and does not seem compounded of small Nerves as the rest are — Nerves ramify by uniting of a very Ramification, a number of their component Nerves. they are delicate, and anastomose — &c.

decussation is when they cross each other at any
Optic Nerve, like the Nerve that goes to the right
Eye inclines crossing perpendicular the left — Ulna
anastomosis of a Nerve is when they meet
each other as men by each other sides,
in this means they unite and form a beau-
tiful Plexus in the Uterus — Ganglia —
form nots which are called ganglions
are the substance of the Nerves generally
both in colour and consistence — The opini-
ons about these have been various, some
have thought them additamenta to the Brain
as muscles go in them than to them
some tendons than to provide for pressure
which cannot be the case, for we see them
in parts subject to no pressure at all —

Another opinion is that the Ganglion
intended to prevent the Blood from recoil-
ing from flying off without the influ-
ence of the mind — The use of the Nerves
are for motion Sly, by their impulse,

to inform the muscles; and to communicate
motion to the brain. Motions are of two kinds
voluntary and involuntary — Voluntary
motion is acquired by experience — Hope.
from not all the frequent motions of her
mother carriage communicated to him
he takes some time to be acquainted with
them — explained in a man just a-
sleep to his sight who attempting to
lay hold of one of two objects placed be-
fore him. caught hold of the wrong
one instead of the one directed. which
is plainly seen —

Lecture 5th. — A Muscle is a por-
tion of redflesh capable of shortening, or
contracting itself it is made use of —
bundles of fibres of a red colour, not na-
turally inherent but owing to the blood
they are furnished with Arteries, veins
and Nerves. and it is observed that
in general the more nervous the

Muscle the greater the motion — the muscular
exception to this rule it has the power
flexor and the greatest motion of any mus-
cle of the body. They are divided into
radiating, orbicular and circular — hollow as
the rectus, fusiform &c. bulging as more wh.
are for flexion and extension and are
the most frequent shape — and mixed
compounded of hollow and bulging.
The Abdominal — Muscles are square:
ended, cylindrical, Pennaform, and
half Pennaform. Cylindrical when the
fibres are in right line. Pennaform when
they resemble a quill or feather. Half
Pennaform when there are fibres only on
one side of the tendon —

Muscles terminate in tendons which
are hard, white, glistening, and
which have been thought by some to be a
continuation of muscles in a fibrillar com-

fibres - but later observations concern the opinion of their being considered as an elastic membrane which may be bent thus 1st the fibres at their insertion at the beginning of such a muscle are but few in number, and yet the tendon is nearly as large as the middle where the number of fibres accumulate - 2d the insertions either sometimes run in acute angles with the tendons, and consequently the force must then exert itself upon the point of the insertion of the fibres; which would form only a single one, sufficient to bear on the execution of motion - The tendons being proved by like experiments to be almost inextensible, it is thought that few nerves are found among them.

An Injection can be forced into the serous arteries of the tendons so as to appear pretty plainly - The use of tendons are, that the muscles may occupy less space

as a tendon for the insertion of Muscles into bones, and for easier motion with the bones — some Muscles are inserted by their tendons into the very substance of the Bones, others are inserted only by their tendons into the Periosteum — and a third set inserted only by their fleshy fibres, into the Bone, or Peri osteum —

The Cellular Membrane is that mem brane which is spread over the body; it is made up of a network of fibres, and may be inflated — It has generally been di vided into reticular and adipose; the latter having fat in its cells, the for mer none. There is most of this mem brane offering of the Vena to the Medi astinum. Peritoneum to the Vesica Uri nary. The cells of the Reticular Mem brane communicate with one ano ther, as is evident from the Emphysema

Anatomy 4. The fat in the adipose cells of a fetus is soft - gelatinous in children one or two years old and next the skin; but in adults it fat is solid, and more internal - The use of the Cellular membrane is to keep the body warm, and we see animals in cold climates are fatter than those in warm - to preserve its beauty and shape, to keep it closely and neatly together, and make the parts move easily against each other -

Muscles are furnished with fat, some in a greater, and some in a less degree -

Muscles have been decided necessarily by some, by others according to their use and as they appear upon dissection, which seems to be the most likely way to come at the knowledge, and form of their final cause -

An Aponeurosis is an expansion of tendinous fibres, upon a muscle -

Trace the expansions of the ossa tarsi in order to take a more extensive view.

Muscular Ligaments are those which serve to bind down the tendons as they pass to their insertions —

Lecture 6th The BONES are the hard, dry and most solid parts of the human body, serving to support and give shape to the soft parts they are mostly placed in places at the proper distance, the inner & outer angle of the bones they are mostly cylindrical, sometimes and other method but not cylindrical — Bones have frequent protuberances & inequalities, or angles, or processes, or a bone —

A Head is a round ball connected to the body of a bone by a neck and is a small part of a bone between the body & head —

It Conduct is an obtuse prominent ligament of a bone —

It Coronoid process is often a terminate in a sharp point —

It Spine is a ridge on a bone —

It Fossa, is hollow or pound of another or detached —

Besides of these mentioned only those determined for muscular attachment of these are not of great use but those are deep and extensive impressions — Other are well of teeth —

It Sinus is a large cavity in a bone with a narrow entry leading to it —

Meatus is a tube quite through a bone Canal a tube along a bone but not quite through

Groove when of less of the Canal or channel, or a semicircular longitudinally

Epiphyses are cartilaginous in children —

The articulation of bones is of two kinds Synarthrosis & Diarthrosis. Synarthrosis signifies immovable connection of bones —

Diarthrosis — when the bones allow of extensive motion —

Synarthrosis there are three kinds Suture, Harmonia & Gomphosis —

Suture is when the bones are by mutual indentation as in Skull

Harmonia when they are joined by layers overlying another as in the vertebrae —

Gomphosis. When they are fixed like a nail in a socket —

Inasmuch as that the external motion is
allowed by ye Great Architect as the Agent
Intelligence whence it first is said into a
Intellectuality, and does not actuate it
purely & free motion as ye Jointed
as in ye Fingers —
Ligaments which ye Joints are joined
like ye Hinges of a door and ye tube
is moved only as the wages in ye Jaw
Bones are ~~[illegible]~~ connected either
by Cartilages, Ligaments, or Muscles
the latter termed Synarthrosis Ligaments,
ye 2^d Cartilages ye 3^d Synarcosis —
Bones are made use of many structure
as a handle of chest — being exposed lon-
gitudinally and compacted in the
middle cylindrical at ye ends
They are hollow all of them, tho' not

intirely and the inflammation increased
by age they are furnished with
blood vessels tho' they do not admit
the red corpuscules of the blood by ma-
ceration a fact more consistent to reason
and it may be proved that they ex-
ercise actions by carrying air internal
or external — in respiration or giving
the bones of living animals, deposes of
chyle are just to come out through the
ulcerated made — my injections
have been made that effectually prove
it — What they were means we can
yet form analogy that a were always
accompanied an Ulcerated — in the
cavity of a bone is found an oily sub-
stance called a marrow the use of which
is frequent in bone, in becoming brittle
it is thought to be contained in

Ed

Bags impregnated with absorbent of infects — There is no communication between it mucous and the parts — it would be productive of ill consequences by entaping and receiving into the mucous of the parts and undergoing a too fluid — infection it can never transmit through such coverings, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ there are other parts ~~[illegible]~~ forts from the external part of the bone through the cavity which from flesh, if it may call them so, pierce the skin —

The Perioste is a white glistening covering of the bone made up of two layers, fibrous and cartilaginous — it is furnished with vessels veins and nerves and some have thought it to be cartilaginous to be of service in hospitals

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the Blood through the arteries, but this we must consider that the same Elasticity would prevent its return by the veins. It's office are to furnish a medium for the blood vessels going into the Bone to join the Epiphysis & bone together more firmly as a joint after will separate an Epiphysis not covered with a periosteum when bone is removed to excite from when tied together in this manner — The Periosteum is liable to erosion by the lancetting of a vessel between it and the bone — Epiphysis is very liable to a change by a venereal incest, and virus rather than formerly thought to be only an exuberance of the bone &c &c —

12

10

Of the Phlogistic Diathesis

130.

Of the powers producing the state of the body, on which the predisposition to Phlogistic Diseases, or those diseases themselves, depend, see Phlogistic Diathesis (XXX. XXXI) and (VII. VIII).

131.

Heat necessary to animals & vegetables, in their growth, in their increase & their complete conformation, likewise to the form of the elements from the surface of the living body to which it is applied, stimulates the whole body directly, unless it is ultimately excessive; when it is in a proper degree it produces it in a moderate degree, when it is greater than that, it produces more or less of a phlogistic Diathesis. Hence all the functions are first increased, then they are partly diminished partly disturbed. CIX p. 90. 91.

132.

Because its action is somewhat more exerted & increased upon the surface, than in the interior parts, since the temperature is generally stationary; therefore it stimulates a little more upon the former than the

XXXVI which stimulus increases the tone of the
muscular fibres every where & therefore their density
LI. LII from which the diameter of all the vessels are
diminished, so the diameters of the extreme vessels
every where, & still more upon the skin where there is
a greater energy of the cause, are often entirely
destroyed. But this suppression which
does not take place in predisposition, only arises
from the diathesis ceased to the exact degree of
disease, this has lately been taken for a spasm*.

Hence

Notes

* The powers which produce the phlogistic diathesis,
also induce the asthenic.
Cold applied to the scrotum only brings the excitement
to a proper degree. The Phlogistic Diathesis is
a state of rigour greater than common; they were
much surprized at this says the Doctor, & said if
a person in phlogistic diseases cannot move & is
confined to his bed, is there not debility? But
the same powers produce this state & phlogistic
diseases also, they did not consider that the excite-
ment might be carried so far as to disturb the
functions. And that there is no debility is

suffici

Hence in measles, and more conspicuously in the small pox the irritating matter is retained, the perspiration is suppressed in all phlogistic diseases, the excitement is more violent on the surface than the rest of the body, & a catarrh is induced, equally as from cold. *

(Cold)

* The Doctor now denies that cold ever produces catarrh, but when succeeded by heat.

(Notes)

sufficiently plain from the remedies which are all debilitating powers. The alteration of temperature is chiefly on the surface. Heat increases the tension & density of the vessels, & more particularly the perspiratory vessels & their constituent particles are set nearer together consequently obstruct the perspiration, hence the heat & dryness of the skin in phlogistic diseases. No Physician could ever explain why cold was so powerful a remedy in the small pox & measles: in those diseases there is an irritating matter detained under the cuticle. Every thing that is heating increases the eruption in the small pox & measles, & every debilitating power is of service. Dr. Sydenham & none of his followers ever applied cold in the measles.

Debility is not the cause of catarrh, but heat,

Cold (VII) is inimical to animal and vegetable existance, & to the form of the elements, directly debilitating the rest of the body & more remarkably the surface; the temperature of which alone it diminishes, and always

Notes

and debilitating powers are the remedies. Cold is debilitating in proportion to its degree, & debilitates the part to which it is applied more than any other. Cold may go all the length of death without producing any inflammatory disease or catarrh; but when it is succeeded by the stimulus of heat, & in proportion as you draw away the excitement you accumulate the excitability & render the body more capable of being acted upon by the stimulus of heat. Increased or abundant excitability is the same as debility, as it argues a diminished excitement. Physicians found that people in cold countries were more strong than those of hot climates, hence cold applied to the latter is very proper. If a man rides against a brisk wind or frost air, he does not fall into any inflammatory disease immediately, it is not untill he has got warm things given him, or perhaps is put into a warm bed, then the next day he falls into an asthenistic catarrh. If you give a ship-wrecked man as much food in quantity & quality, as he could take in health he would be killed be cause his excitability is in abundance

always in proportion to its degree while it subsists within that degree which is sufficient to extinguish life, if succeeded by any stimulus, especially that of heat, is followed by ~~[illegible]~~ increasing of excitement. This effect it produces by withdrawing the stimulus of heat so necessary to our existance, thereby (CXXXI CXXXII) diminishing the sum total of all the other stimuli, by giving the excitability, which always decreases in proportion to the degree of stimulus applied, (XV) & vice versa, an opportunity of becoming abundant, when the operation of cold is over, & the sum total now restored it at last renders the body fitter to be excited. The sensation last effect therefore commonly attributed to cold alone, ought to be ascribed to stimulant powers overcoming & succeeding to its debilitating effect. Hence it is that in cold countries or regions where the animal oeconomy is defended by cloths, the shelter of houses, by fire, & by its own motion it is always found in a vigorous state. And from this, ~~[illegible]~~ never alone, but with the concurrence or succession of stimulant powers giving excessive excitement, the phlogistic diathesis arises, increasing to excess the vigour of the functions then diminishing or disturbing some of them

135

Cold may brace up or constrict the living body in the same manner as inanimate matter, so such constrictions, because that degree of cold which is suited to produce it cannot be bore for any length of time, cannot give force by continuance, nor exist after the removal of its cause. Retention of perspiration in phlogistic disease, & the symptoms accompanying it, which have been supposed to have arisen from spasm, or from cold acting as an astringent, are nothing else but the general diathesis occurring on the surface in an increased degree (CXXXII) in consequence of the stimulus of heat and other exciting powers acting more particularly there, (LXXXVI) for the reason given above, after the operation of cold (LI. LII. CXXXII).

136

The debilitating effect of cold is so increased by moisture, as to be often hurtful, & always threatening to be so, unless it is carefully & early prevented. But it hurts in phlogistic diathesis by increasing the effect of succeeding stimuli, (CXXXV) & it is hurtful in the contrary diathesis by persisting to debilitate.

137

Of the parts of diet (VII) the only food that runs any risk of stimulating to excess, is flesh & matter

137

In other stimulus arising from animal C. or salted abundance [illegible] good, especially [illegible] it begins to [illegible] over [illegible] to be excepted. [illegible] as it extends to the whole body, & therefore to [illegible] sible, so it affects the stomach more than person [illegible] equal to it (XXXVI).

138

Condiments tend to the same conclusion; of them a very little is sufficient, on account of their high stimulus & their great force.

139

Spirituous or vinous drink in which the alkahol is always diluted, stimulates quickly & in a shorter time, than seasoned animal food, its stimulus is in proportion to the quantity of alkahol.

140

All these parts of diet prove to a diffusible, & at the same time a direct stimulus; it ought to be called direct because it is immediately directed to the excitability to which it is applied (XLIII); the same diet in so far as food is concerned is assisted by another stimulus, depending upon a moderate distension of the muscular fibres; which for that reason is to be denominated indirect stimulus. The indirect stimulus

On other stimulus arising from animal & vegetable abundance. [illegible] which the animal stimulus is weak *

ed over

Notes

* So long as life remains in a person, constriction from cold does not take place. If moisture be added to cold its effect is greater.

Vegetable food can never be taken in such degree as to produce pathogistic diathesis. The stimulus of animal food is diminished by salting as in Lams &c &c. Food affects the stomach much more than any other part, & is therefore a durable stimulus. Condiments stimulate very much, hence very little of them are used. Liquors stimulate in proportion to the quantity of alkahol they contain. The direct stimulants are those that have an affinity with the excitability. It is the bulk of vegetable matter that gives the stimulus, & the same size of any other thing would do as well. Every meal we take consists of both the direct & indirect stimulants, & no person can make a full meal by direct stimulants alone.

The blood in proportion as it distends the vessels the more strength it gives to the system, when within proper limits. The indication (in cases of debility) is raise the excitement to its proper degree by diffusible stimulants & then to support it by the more durable.

An other stimulus arising from animal matter is an abundance of Chyle & Blood. By it the excitement is increased over the whole system, & in the blood vessels in preference to the other parts; & the increase of the excitement is in proportion to the abundance of the stimulus. The ~~quantity~~ quality of the blood has no effect, at least as a cause, it is its abundance alone which produces the whole effect. The abundance by distending the muscular fibres of the vessels acts with a constant energy. Plethora, so much talked of in schools & books of physic, is only compatible with the phlogistic state & takes place in proportion to the degree of that state *.

The same effect is ~~produced~~ increased by the velocity of the blood (XLI), & by that motion of the body which is performed by the muscles, & which on account of the compression of the veins forces the blood with greater celerity to the heart. —

Notes

* The diseases called active hæmorrhagies & many others, to which certain Nosologists have of late given the name of Neuroses, have all been explained as depending upon plethora with vigour or mobility. We shall name the principle. The Hæmorrhagies are, epistaxis, hæmorrhois, & menorrhagia. The Neuroses imputed to the same cause are, hysteria, epilepsy, apoplexy, gout &c.

Nothing is more effectual than this stimulus (CXL) in producing phlogistic diathesis, & the diseases depending upon it. The increase & violence is in proportion to the increase of the ~~[illegible]~~ quantity of the blood, & of the rapidity of the motion by which it flows along the vessels. The truth of this proposition is proved by all the symptoms of these diseases, & especially by the pulse, it is proved by the great efficacy of bleeding, purging & abstinence, & the proof is strengthened by the same remedies proving hurtful in diseases of a contrary stamp.

144.

The fluids secreted from the blood, different ones in different ones in different ways, are understood to prove stimulant by distending their vessels respectively. In which circumstances the milk & the serum, each abounding in their respective vessels, & likewise the perspirable ~~matter~~ fluids have the same effect. The commotion of the secretory organ, by means of its excitability, which is one & the same uniform quality over the whole system, is easily diffused over the whole body, as often as it is excessive, in conjunction with other excessive exciting powers, is united to produce phlogistic diathesis.

145.—

Thinking acting more upon the brain (VIII) to which it is directly applied, less upon each of the

other parts, increases excitement over the whole body, straining the vame, whether violent, as one expection, or expect but often repeated or brought into a habit, can be of some hurt alone, but joined with other exciting powers by the degree of stimulus it may be of greater harm & become adequate to produce phlogistic diathesis. The degree of drinking which wastes the excitability, as being an indirect debilitating power, is exceptes to this. *

Notes

* A large proportion of blood gives tendency to phlogistic diathesis, & there is an abundance of blood in phlogistic diseases; but this is not that state which physicians have called Plethora. Moderate exercise is a good ~~exercise~~ stimulus as it throws a great number of muscles into action. Abundance of blood is a very powerful cause of phlogistic diathesis. In proportion as you use evacuation, cold, purgation &c in that proportion you diminish the phlogistic diathesis: but in diseases of debility they are destructive. The blood operates by distending & thereby increasing the excitement & density of the fibres as simple solids. All the secreted fluids stimulate their proper vessels. Drinking has the same effect as the other exciting powers, it increases the tone of the whole system, but

Violent passions suppose a violent fit of anger, excessive grief, uncontroled joy which does not arise to that degree to exhaust the excitability (XIX. XX) has the same tendency as thinking and admits of the same reasoning.

147.

What we are to think of air (VII) shall be mentioned when we come to the hurtful powers as contagions (XVII. LXVII. LXVIII). —— *

Notes

particularly of the brain. A pretty high degree of thinking produces excessive excitement, but if it is carried very high it ~~produces~~ acts as an indirect debilitating power

X- A fit of passion or anger has produced an inflammatory sore throat in people who were liable to it. ——

The air as a stimulant should be considered here, tho' omitted in the text. The air independant of its supporting respiration is a source of high stimulus to our bodies. Tho' all the other powers should be applied to our bodies, yet if the air was not applied it would kill a person as suddenly as plunging him into cold water at the degree of 0.

148

In consequence of the operation of all these powers, (XXX to XXXVII.) seldom separately, but almost always in conjunction, the phlogistic diathesis arises, whether taking place in the predisposition or arising to the degree constituting the morbid state; & not from any innate power in the body (XII).

149

In producing phlogistic diathesis, Inflammation of a part has no effect in persons not predisposed to it for the following reasons, that inflammation often happens in diseases which are almost always accompanied with inflammation, the inflammation universally follows the diathesis, & generally the pyrexia itself, & never precedes the latter; that the diseases the pyrexia of which depends upon the inflammation of a part, are cured only by ~~[illegible]~~ the inflammation, & are not at all affected by the remedies which effectually remove phlogistic diathesis; that whenever inflammation of a part might seem to produce phlogistic diathesis the same inflammation in other habits, & in the same habit at other times evidently produces a different one, which removes all doubt that the event is directed by the diathesis, & that the diathesis arises not from the inflammation that in certain cases where a certain semblance of phlogistic diathesis appears, the inflammation which is commonly taken for the disease is itself a symptom of a different disease

Lastly that the theory of diseases arising from the inflammation, supposes that predisposition is not necessary to the disease (LXXV. LXXVI.). —

150

Stimuli, Acrido & Compression acting upon a part and vitiating it, are not to be numbered among the powers producing phlogistic diathesis; for if they coincide with this diathesis, it is the diathesis that produces the disease; if they do not coincide with it the affection is not phlogistic, but a semblance of it, differing from it in its cause, in its symptoms & in its cure: nor is any other account to be made of these local acting powers than that they are understood to be hurtful when accidentally conjoined with phlogistic diathesis, & that it is the business of the physician when this combination takes place, to remove them as well as he can. But their effects are never to be confounded with the effects of excitement-producing phlogistic diathesis, a blunder however which has been universal. And with respect to compression it is to be rejected on another account, because it is a symptom of another disease, whether universal or local & its effects takes place in every diathesis as well as when there is no diathesis present. —

151.

The cause of the phlogistic diathesis thus produced (XXX to CXLVII) is in consequence of the operation of the

powers which have been mentioned (CXXX to CXLVII) are a greater excitement than ought to be over the whole living system, first increasing all the functions, then disturbing some & diminishing others, but never, while it subsists, by a debilitating operation. The same is the origin of all phlogistic diseases, besides it there is no other.

152.

Before the disturbance (CLI) sometimes arising in some of the functions, but never till after the actual arrival of disease, all the ~~functions~~ senses are perceived to be more acute & the voluntary & involuntary motions to be more vigorous, the genius to be greater, & the sensibility passion & emotion of all kinds to be exerted with more energy. The state of the pulse proves the unusual vigour of the heart & arteries; & the heat of the external surface evinces the increase of vigour in the extreme vessels there. The muscles are discovered to be in a state of vigour from their strength, & the internal secretions from the increased flow of milk & semen; the digestive organs from the increase of appetite; the perfection of digestion the vigour of the body; & from an evident abundance of blood throughout. How far the functions of the mind & those of passion & emotion are increased will appear upon a comparison of them in this disease, with the state of them in perfect health & in the second form of diseases, & the predisposition to them. In this manner are the functions first increased (CLI).

153

The disturbance of the functions, so long as the excessive excitement subsists, exhibits such an appearance even in a morbid state as to enable any one clearly to distinguish symptoms of excessive vigour (CLI).

154

The disturbant circumstances ultimately arise from extreme diathesis or excessive excitement over the whole body; in consequence of which, & in the progress of the disease, many symptoms of indirect debility appear, (XIX. XX) the consideration of which belongs to another place: disturbance also arises from the same excessive excitement affecting a part necessary to life or highly sensible; this excitement of a part is necessarily conjoined with that of the rest of the body, but never the latter with it. The seeming, but not real, debilitating circumstance is a high degree of diathesis (XXVII. CXXX. CLI) producing horror, languor & aversion of the faculties by checking the perspiration, & diminishing the action of the stomach by exciting its muscular fibres to excess, or otherwise forbidding hurtful, as shall be more fully said in its proper place.

155

Since these effects arise (CLI. to CLIV.) from excessive excitement (XXVII. CXXX. CLI. CLIV.) and are removed by debilitating remedies; hence it is understood, that it

is not debility, but greater excitement than that which is suffice to produce the functions in their proper degree, that is the cause of them.

156.

The exciting powers producing increased Excitement over the whole body, because the excitability is one undivided property over the whole body, & where it is affected in any part of the system it is affected in every part (XLI. XLII.) Again as some powers affect some one part more than any other equal to it use or nervous importance (XXXVI. XXXVII.) because they are directly applied to it & different powers to different parts (XXXVIII).

157.

The same exciting powers, in so far as they donot diminish the energy of the functions, have that effect, because their stimulus is direct & excessive, & they do not carry it that high degree which proves an indirectly debilitating power. (XV. XIX. XX. LIII); they diminish some functions in a temporary way, as those of the muscles, of the brain & of the stomach, because in order to the right performance of these functions immoderate stimulant powers are less requisite. But beware of thinking that, this happens from a deficiency of excitement, & take care to distinguish it from dyspeptic symptoms, which are chronic and usually arise from a debilitating origin, & which are combined with a concourse of symptoms of the same import & which are to be removed by stimulant operations.

158.

Excitement highly affecting the brain & lungs, & disturbing their functions is occasioned in this manner, that the stimulus of the distending blood is more exquisite in these parts, & meeting in general with greater excitability, in some than in other parts (XXXVIII), it also raises the excitement which is the effect of both, to a higher degree (XIII. XIV.) & ends in a near approach to the state of a part in which the excitability is upon the point of being exhausted (XIX.)

159.

Horror & the sense of cold are occasioned by checked perspiration; & this by the phlogistic diathesis exciting (CXXXII to CXXXVII) the vessels of the skin, already in an exquisite state. The diathesis is more exquisite upon the external surface than in the internal parts, for this reason, that the operation ~~of~~ either, of ~~heat~~ excessive heat being greater where it is directly applied than internally, or it is still further increased by cold (XXXVI. CXXXII) preceding it & allowing the excitability to be increased. That ~~it is~~ they are neither owing to spasm, nor to cold acting by constriction, is proved by the same exquisitely exciting powers which produced the other symptoms, ~~& by the same~~ producing these, & by the same remedies which remove the rest of the morbid state, also removing these.

160.

Symptoms of debility are the consequence of the

violence of the diathesis, in actual phlogistic diseases, & the reason is that continuance of excitement, not ultimately so expressive as immediately to induce indirect debility, is of the same ~~nature~~ tendency & it also produces the same effect.

161.

As this does not happen during the period of predisposition not in slight diseases of the same kind, hence may be ascribed the symptoms of debility in them are less conspicuous.

162.

The excitement immediately increased in a particular part often changes its form or texture as an organ.

163.

The same (CLXII) upon account of its ultimate effects being diminished or nearly destroyed, also hurts the part as an organ, but in a different way. Both facts are illustrated by the terminations of inflammation, the former by suppuration, the latter by effusion, gangrene & chronic inflammation. The local affections arising from Idiopathic phlogistic diseases, it is the business of the physician to prevent; or if that has not been done, to cure as well as he can.

164.

Inflammation accompanying or arising in the course

of certain Phlogistic diseases generally affect the body in some external part because heat by its direct stimulus or cold by allowing the excitability to increase, thereby increasing the effect of heat & other stimuli, are chiefly applied externally, & by suppressing the perspiration producing an increase of phlogistic diathesis in the neighbouring parts.

165

Tho' inflammation here is nothing else but an increased state in the inflamed part of the diathesis in common to it with the rest of the body. And as a higher increase of excitement in a certain part, than in any other part equal to it in size & nervous importance, produces the inflammation; so, before the arrival of the disease, of which the inflammation is only a part or symptom, it is understood (XXXVII) that the excitement in the part is proportionally greater than in any other equal part.

166.

The effusion, sometimes following phlogistic diseases, is bloody or serous, & depends upon ultimately excessive excitement in the vessels of the part, exhausting the excitability in it, & therefore its itself in allowing the muscular fibres as simple solids to be relaxed, & the diameters of the vessels to be enlarged (XIX. I. II. I. II.) that is in is the cause of a profuse discharge of blood without any force behind.

167

The same termination of excitement in a part by the same cause, with a similar relaxation of the fibre, allowing the fluid both within & without the latter to cease from motion & to corrupt under stagnation, indeed the destruction & death of the part in gangrene.

168

Chronic inflammation is occasioned by distention, when affected in the acute, producing before a rise itself than is sufficient to induce effusion and gangrene but relaxes however to that degree that the vessels are somewhat more blood than usual, suppose from an increase of heat or motion of the vessels, & retain the superabundant quantity, & thereby run into an affection of considerable duration.

169.

That these effects or terminations (CLVI. CLXVII. CLXVIII.) of the causes of phlogistic affections, were to be mentioned here because they happen in consequence of these diseases, their explanation however is foreign from the phlogistic diathesis, & belongs to another place of the doctrine, but by giving it here in a short manner, utility rather than strict ness of order was had in view.

170

The the muscular fibres of the vessels contract & diminish their diameters in proportion as they are distended

with the blood flowing through them, altho' that [illegible] cause of phlogistic diathesis, both in all the [illegible] vascular system and in the inflamed part [illegible] Lett.

CXLI. (CXLII) There is however occasion for [illegible] of the simple solids whether these very fibres are not [illegible] void of excitability or be ~~[illegible]~~ deemed such, to suppose [illegible] effect this takes place in every phlogistic diathesis, [illegible] every degree of it, both in predisposition & in actual morbi state.

The Dr. Lee observes that this paragraph & [illegible] following ones are partly incorrect & partly false; particularly the two last (viz.) 171 & 172; they are therefore omitted. ———

173

Exanthematic Phlogosis upon the surface are occasioned by a collection of contagious matter in the [illegible] of them, & becoming acrid from stagnation (under the ordinary heat of the human body) they are therefore symptomatic. —

174.

The phenomena proper to typhus following a crowded eruption arises from ultimately excessive phlogistic diathesis, producing indirect debility. —

175

As the cause of phlogistic diathesis is what has

the caution just now suggested has lately been found a most effectual remedy for catarrh, which has proceeded either from heat alone, or from heat succeeding to cold, or alternating with it, from other stimuli. & it has been found to be so serviceable when it was either applied alone or in concurrence with other debilitating powers.

181

From which fact, & because a cap made of recent ing up earth has proved of service in phrenitis; and that degree of cold, which produces frost & snow applied to the naked body has removed a synocha with delirium, because the same cause is of great service in the small pox, for these reasons it ought to be extended thro' the whole of previous position & thro' the whole circle of disease depending on phlogistic diathesis.

182

That no hurtful effect arises from the supposed astringent effect or power of cold in phlogistic diathesis, is proved by its very great effect in the small pox when applied to the surface of the body, keeping up the perspiration (CXXXIII.. CXXXV) according to the degree of cold applied.

183.

That gymnastics more readily & certainly moderate the phlogistic diathesis, as not tending to produce

increases, you must sparingly use flesh & the farina of food taken from it, & you must use vegetables in its place; abstinence from the use of animal matter, especially in a solid form, & the use (but not excessive) of vegetable matter especially in a fluid form, are the proper means of removing this diathesis, owing to the form of actual disease, as far as regimen with respect to food goes (CXXXVII. CXL.)

184.

Likewise in every part of this diathesis it is better to avoid condiments (CXXXVIII) which are downright poison in these diseases.

185

Watery drinks are suitable to the same diathesis, all strong drinks are hurtful, & so much the more in proportion to the quantity of Alkahol they contain (CXXXIX) The same drinks unless very weak are pernicious in these diseases. Water & still more if we add acid to it is preferable to small beer which a great authority admitted.

186.

Since the indirect stimulus of food & drink is the direct one, that is propagates the stimulus over the whole body. Therefore bounds are to be set to the blood.

187.

Solution the stimulus which abundance of chyle and blood, that are applied directly to the body to a great

extent; abstinence, bleeding, vomiting & purging are to be prescribed; when the diathesis is somewhat more moderate, the direction given above (CLXXVII to CLXXXVII) respecting a more moderate diathesis are to be observed; we must depend upon purging from time to time & sparing aliment, blood is not to be taken in any case. There has been somewhat too great indulgence in food, the perspiration must be ~~managed~~ managed by gentle & frequent exercise.

188.

The same means which cure an excessive velocity of the blood, in so far as it depends on abundance, (CLXXXVIII) which depending on a violent corporeal motion (CXLII) more sparing exercise, more rest & a lesser application of the other stimulants which lessen the same velocity as depending on violent motion & producing bad disposition, & actual disease. In the greatest diathesis, which is the cause of very violent disease, to retard the motion of the blood, the stimulus of the exciting powers must be guarded against, & blood must be taken very profusely: It is superfluous to enjoin rest, which even against their will should be carefully observed. ——

189.

The stimulus which abundance of secreted fluids affords by distending the excretory ducts, is removed by

removing the powers producing them; in this case therefore indulge in venery, let the milk be drawn off, & food less nourishing taken, let the perspiration be restored by removing the phlogistic diathesis from the surface of the body (CXLIV)

190. —

Which direction, as it suits predisposition, so after the disease has arisen, especially when at its height, must be laid aside as not being at all safe, because there can be no access to the benefit unless through the intervention of the high degree of stimulus which would be hurtful by increasing the excitement already too much. —

191.

To cure a liferer diathesis in predisposition, & prevent the disease, habitual passion is to be avoided; to remove the disease every fresh gust of passion is to be avoided. The ultimate of the same passions proving indirectly debilitating, is by no means to be sought for, on account of the intervening danger of excessive excitement (CXLVI). ——

192.

These powers, the same in quality as those which induce phlogistic diathesis (CLXXVI to CXCII), only differing in degree, & in the latter quite ~~differing~~

supported, since the Excitability is confined within certain limits (XIX. XLVII). They are therefore diminished functions in consequence of stimulant, not of debilitating causes.

220

The dryness of the skin is occasioned by the high degree of excitement & density (CXXXII. CLI. CLIV. CLVI) of the fibres surrounding the extreme vessels; & by their effect diminishing the diameters of the vessels to that degree, that the imperceptible vapour of perspiration cannot be received into them, or if received cannot be transmitted through them. This state is not spasm, is not constriction from cold, (CXXXIV) but Phlogistic Diathesis somewhat greater over the skin than in other parts, the reason for which is, that the stimulant power of heat, especially after the previous application of cold, which upon this occasion is powerful in exciting phlogistic diathesis, is applied and operates more powerfully upon the skin than the interior parts & increases the sum of stimulant operation.

221

The same is nearly the cause of the temporary retention of other excretions, only that the operation of heat just now mentioned does not apply to the explanation of this case; & hence it is that a lower degree of diathesis affects the internal excretory vessels

They are therefore this reason, & because they are natural-ly of larger diameter, sooner relaxed in this disease, than the fibres of the skin.

222.

The urine is red because the general diathesis affecting its secretory vessels, resists the secretion; hence there is a constant tendency in the fluid, to be secreted, to distend & to burst the vessels, & in the muscular fibres, by an increase in their contractions, to straighten the vessels, & to resist the distentions in so far as they perform the office of simple fibres; whether therefore there is a strong exertion of the living solids, yet as all the solids of the vessels are not living, & the simple ones have not the property peculiar to the living ones of giving assistance by contractions, the adhesion of all the solids thereby yielding some what occasions the transmission of particles of blood; this effect does not take place in the beginning of the diathesis, because the distension is not then so great as suddenly to overcome the adhesion of the simple matter, & only occurs to that degree of excess after some continuance of time.

223.

The cause of the excessive heat is impeded perspiration, preventing the heat generated in the system to pass off by the surface. This shall be more fully explained, in a

explanation afterwards to be given, of the same symptom as partly occurring in some fevers & from the same cause *

224

Thirst † is occasioned by the phlogistic diathesis (CXLVIII) shutting up the excretory vessels in the fauces, & resisting their function of excretion. That contributes to the same effect by dissipating the quantity of fluid that may happen to be excreted.

Notes

* It is apt however to divide this explanation. That takes place in fevers which are diseases according to our author of the greatest debility compatible with life; it is there also owing to impeded perspiration, but the impeded perspiration is owing to the weakness of the heart & arteries, by which they are rendered incapable of ~~being~~ propelling their fluids from the extreme terminations of the latter. In a word the phlogistic diathesis over the whole system but greatest on the surface is the cause of the increase of heat in the first stage and the asthenic diathesis over the whole body, & occurring on the surface in the highest degree, is the cause of heat in fevers.

† All the powers producing Phlogistic diathesis, have the effect of producing this symptom, in the way just now explained, & that in proportion to their degree. There is however a certain degree of force in the exciting powers that is necessary to the effect; the whole train of stimulating powers, applied in such degree as to produce only moderate Phlogistic diath. often fail in producing thirst; it is therefore only the consequence of a considerable force in the cause

Inflammation and the affection approaching to it, whether the latter be catarrhal, or belonging to any other viscera, is a best (CLVI. CLXIV. CLV.) of the phlogistic diathesis, greater in the affected part than in any other, whether of equal use or vital importance, the truth of this is manifested by the action of the exciting powers, which are not directed to the affected part, but to the whole body, by the symptoms of the disease proving the affection to be universal & lastly by the operation of the remedies which act more upon the labouring part than upon any equal one, but ~~all~~ which all concur in removing the universal effect; without the particular one, over the whole body.

226

The general affection for the most part precedes the local one, or is synchronic with it, but never follows it, for the following reasons; it leaves the excessive excitement (~~XXXII~~. XXXI. ~~CXXX~~.) which produces the diathesis & diffuses it over the whole body exists before the disease itself, &, as it forms the rudiments of the local affection; during the predisposition; it does not [illegible] produce that effect in the predisposition, [illegible] the course of the disease, it is only [illegible] disease in itself arising to a [illegible] higher diathesis [illegible] is a consid[illegible]tion, in a lower the local affection is o[illegible] is none in a moderate gentle diathes[illegible]tain

producing ~~phlog~~ inflammation, or any idiopathic disease proceed it. nor any of the usual remedies remove it. Therefore these diseases which arise from stimuli, acrido & compression which are only to be cured by removing the cause (CCXI) which is seldom done in practice, by a most abominable blunder & destructive to the cure, are numbered among the phlegmasia

229

It was not without good reason that the name of pyrexia has been given to the general affection as they are scarcely with great difficulty distinguished, on the one hand, from fevers, which are diseases of extreme debility, and on the other, from an affection similar in its appearance, but widely different in its real nature, being only a symptom of local disease, & therefore as such may properly enough be termed a symptomatic pyrexia.*

Notes

*

The correction we have so often taken notice of has made considerable alteration in this paragraph & the following. The author has struck out the Phlogistic Exanthema, as they are called, from their place, & arranged them with the phlegmasia because saw no use in considering them as a peculiarity of Phlo: Diseases on account of the contagious matter & eruption accompanying them; the reasons for which will be delivered in their proper place. He perceived that such a distinction, whilst it was unnecessary also had to some degree of misapprehension of his meaning, to wit a supposition that there might be something essentially different in the causes of diseases from phlegmasia. Another reason for his placing them among the last was a desire to make his scale of fevers as exact as possible

The real phlogistic diseases, whether they be called phlegmasia as defined above (CCXIV. CCXV) or phlogistic exanthema as defined (CCCXXXV to CCCXLI), it is thought proper to arrange into a scale in the following order. Peripneumony, in which pleuritis & carditis, so far as the latter is ever idiopathic, are comprehended; Synocha with affection of the head, & therefore to be denominated Phrenitis; Variola, when accompanied with high phlogistic diathesis & a crowded eruption; Rubeola, when the disease appears under the same circumstances; Erysipelas accompanied with the circumstances attending Phrenitis Synocha; Rheumatismus; Scarlatina; Cynanche Tonsillaris; Catarrh, commonly distinguished by the improper name of cold; Lastly, Simple Synocha or the inflammatory fever slight in degree. *

Notes

* In this consideration of diseases, we shall find, thro' the whole course of the work, to be useful & essential, all other distinctions whether systematic or nosological, are pernicious in all respects.

History of Peripneumony

231

The following symptoms are peculiar to peripneumony; pain in some part of the thorax, often changing its seat; difficulty of respiration; cough, for the most part causing expectoration, & if in a high degree ~~Coughing~~ coughing up blood.

232

(The seat of the disease is the whole body, or the whole nervous system (XXXIV. XLI. to XLIV) because the diathesis taking place over the whole body in the predisposition, & now ~~forcedung~~ producing the disease (XXVII. LXXV. LXXVI.) the inflammation within the breast following the pyrexia often after a great interval, never preceding it, & bleeding & other remedies affecting the inflamed part, not more than any other equal part all above it. (The proper seat of the inflammation which is only a part of the common diathesis, is the substance of the lungs, & the membrane proceeding from the pleura covering the surface of them, or it is any part of the latter which lines the ribs, ~~diff~~ different in different cases, & different in the same case at different times

233

The pain in some parts of the thorax depends on inflammation of the parts corresponding within, just now mentioned (CCXXXII). And this is proved by

dissection, unless that the lungs adhering to the pleura lining the ribs produces it oftener, & much seldomer does the inflammation of the pleura produce it.

231.

When the inflammation affects the surface of the lungs, it cannot take place in either the membranes or in their ~~surface~~ substance of the lungs separately; for how can you, if you reflect, suppose that the little pouches of the same vessels whether creeping above the membrane, or entering into it, or whether coming out from it alone can be inflamed & not the next point. Therefore the distinction of this inflammation into parenchymatous & membranous is equally remote from the truth. You must understand that this observation has not been made so much for use, for the contrary opinion has nothing to do with the cure, as upon account of showing the usual nonsense of pathology. ——

235

The pain often changes its seat in the progress of the disease, because the inflammation, the direct cause of the pain, is equally changeable, leaving its first seat, or preserving it & invading into another part with more violence; which fact, the well known change of pain compared with the vestiges of the inflammation & the ~~corresponding~~ inflammation of the corresponding parts discovered after death, proves. — — —

~~volum~~
cavis

236

This fact refutes the notion of the disease being produced by the inflammation, kept up by it, & depending upon it, & by an unanswerable argument & strengthening addition, proves that the inflammation is directed by a strong general diathesis, sometimes more violent on one part than on another: and it comes to the same conclusion, which the cure demonstrates, that the inflammation together with the diathesis being relieved or removed, fades away, becomes more simple & is driven from every part. The consideration of Rheumatism confirms the same fact, the pains of which are so much the more violent & numerous, the more powerful the general diathesis is, & milder & fewer the lighter it is. Distinguish these pains depending on the general diathesis apart of the idiopathic disease, from the local diseases which often happen alone, & which may accidentally proceed this disease; unless you rather petulantly choose to play about words on a serious subject. & betray your shameful ignorance or deceive the less skilful by falsities.

237.

The difficulty of breathing (CCXXXI) is occasioned by no fault in the lungs or the organs of respiration, nor by no defect of expitement in them, but by the drawn in the air alone, which by filling its own vessels distends & distending them compresses the inflamed blood vessels

The cause of the cough is the exhalable fluid, violently so as we said before (CCXXI), likewise secretion & excretion of mucus irritating the air vessels increasing their excitement & the excitement of all the powers that enlarge the cavity of the thorax & thus affecting a full inspiration & expiration ~~of the thorax~~, partly in conjunction with the will.

239

The cough is little or none at the beginning, because on account of the diathesis as yet strongly affecting the extreme vessels (CCXXXVIII) the same fluid flowing in is an imperceptible vapour, gives less irritation, & is thrown off with less efforts.

240

Expectoration follows the cough because the accumulated fluids with their effect, the effort of coughing, in a rapid rush of the air flowing out of the lungs are carried forward like a torrent, & the mixture of blood sometimes with it, shews the force of secretion that has been explained above (CCXXI. CCXXXVIII).

241.

Softness of the pulse, commonly admitted in the definition of pleurisy &c, has been rejected in this doctrine, because the marks of the pulse are not the sequel of inflammation, but of the general diathesis (CCVI); with regard to which the pulse instead of soft is to be called less hard.

(It is the varying venue of pain, one while acute, as it were pungent, at other times obtuse, weighty & rather to be considered as an uneasiness, altho' directly depending on inflammation, or pointing out the state or seat of it, to be reckoned of any consequence because however great the inflammation be, wherever is its seat, whatever danger it denounces, the only means of removing it & averting danger is to diminish the general diathesis (CCXVI. ~~LXXXV.~~) Therefore the notion of the membrane being inflamed in the acute & the parenchymatous in obtuse is to be rejected as useless & to be guarded against as bringing destruction in the cure; for often in an advanced state of the disease the pain suddenly abating when the respiration is not in proportion relieved, gives a false appearance of a restoration of health to an unskilful person; the cause of which, being quite foreign from the quality of the inflammation; is that high degree of excitement which implies the excitability to be quite exhausted, that itself (excitement) is ended & the excessive vigour is converted into indirect debility. (XIX. LX. CLX) Hence the excitement of the vessels supposed to be inflamed becomes none & laxity exists instead of density. Hence the secretion instead of being violently increased is without force, without effort the watery parts of the blood in consequence of the inactivity of the vessels separate

from the more viscid, is increased to a prodigious degree & the fluids from all quarters pouring in upon the air vessels produces sudden suffocation. —

243

Cardiitis seldom occurs, it is but little understood, it commonly seems to be a local affection. And when it happens, it is in vain for a physician to interfere. And if it is even idiopathic it rejects every definition & every cure except that of peripneumony; from which it is not to be seperated since it arises from the same antecedent hurtful powers, is removed by the same remedies. It is not distinguished by any certain sign

and an antiphlogistic, only, removes it, therefore its effects do not differ from the diseases hitherto mentioned, the diseases therefore arising from or properly conjoined with them as belonging to the same form of diseases.

253

Between these other diseases & the exanthematic there is no other difference but that in the latter the matter requires some time different in different leaves to go out of the body, & goes off more plentifully or sparingly as the perspiration is more free or impeded. The perspiration is impeded by no spasm no constriction from cold but only by phlogistic diathesis upon the surface.

(CXXXII. CXXXIII. CXXXV. CLIX) is appears from this, that cold by its debilitating operation producing free issue to the matter is a well call means of promoting perspiration; and it has been demonstrated above that it produces this effect by diminishing the diathesis, not by removing the spasm. As the passage of the matter is promoted this way, so.

254

Part of it retained under the cuticle, by that retention, acquires a certain acrimony, produces little inflammations, & when produced carries them to suppuration; this by exciting the neighbouring

pain, produces pyrexia symptomatic phlogistic diathesis which ought to be distinguished from the idiopathic.

255.

The time of eruption is more or less certain, because the operation of fermenting being in some degree certain & equal, in the same degree requires a certain & equal space of time to be performed, to be diffused over the body & to reach the surface of it, as the effect testifies. Again it is not exactly certain because the perspiration must be more vigorous or languid in proportion to the variation in the force of the system. — —

256.

The pyrexia symptomatic of the eruption sometimes assumes the form of actual fever because the degree of stimulus which the eruption produces over the whole surface of the body occasions ultimately excessive excitement & then an extraction of the excitement and indirect debility.

History of the Small Pox

257

The Small Pox is an exanthema (CCCXXXV) on the third or fourth day of which, sometimes later, small inflamed spots, called papillæ which soon pass into pustules, break out, containing a liquid which changes into pus about the eighth day, often later,

gives a confirmation of the opinion that the contagion does not differ from other hurtful powers usually producing phlogistic diathesis.

262

When the diathesis gains so much ground as altogether to check the perspiration, the eruption often disappears for a time, as if it went to the internal parts; this dangerous symptom is chiefly liable to take place in the end of the disease, & it shows that the matter produces symptomatic inflammation over the surface of the body in the same manner as the variolous matter, hence both other viscera as well as the lungs often become inflamed; this inflammation is called symptomatic because it does not, like the idiopath inflammation, depend upon a general diathesis, but upon the acrimony of the matter determined to different parts, at different times. The effect of that inflammation also produces symptomatic pyrexia which ought to be distin=guished from the idiopathic.

History of the Erysipelas

263

Erysipelas is a phlegmasia or phlogistic disease, always beginning with pyrexia, & followed by inflammatio this inflammation appears in some external part of the body, more commonly on the face, sometimes in the fauces,

it is distinguished by an unequal circumference with some wind of humour, by changing its seat & giving a sensation of burning. —

264. —

It is peculiar to this inflammation, & far from other idiopathic ones, to occupy the corpus mucosum *
It is of ~~consequence~~ no consequence to enter into the cause of the distinction, since the phlegmasia differs not from others either in the operation of the exciting powers, or that of the remedies. —

265

The explanation of the redness of the inflammation, is the same as that given above (CCXXV. CCXXVI) for the question about different degrees of it is of no consequence as not affecting the essential nature of the disease. The reason why the inflamed part is accompanied with less humour, is, because in every space between the cuticle & skin there is interposed an effusion of fluid. The same is the cause of the inflammation shifting & as it were creeping from its original seat, & of the inequality of its circumference; the cause of the sense of burning is acrimony of the fluids below acquired by stagnation.

Notes

* A part of this paragraph is omitted as incorrect. —

The inflammation is not more dangerous when it affects the face than when seated in any other part, unless when the general diathesis upon which it depends is great rendering the disease proportionally great. In which case wherever an inflammation is seated the disease ought to be considered as violent, but more so when the face is the seat of inflammation, as the latter is in danger of affecting the vessels within the head.

267.

Pyrexia always preceding the inflammation, confirms what has been said above.

History of the Rheumatism

268.

Rheumatism is a phlegmasia (CCXXX.) especially in a temperament inclining to the sanguine, when heat succeeds the operation of cold (CXXXII. CXXXIV.) or so alternate with it, so as to make it stimulate more powerfully; in which the pain affects the neighbourhood of the joints especially the large ones, & corresponding to the degree of the diathesis, & in which the inflammation always follows the pyrexia.

269

The sanguine temperament is that state in which the sensibility, the vigour of body & mind are more easily

rouzed from a certain degree of stimuli given, than in any other. *

270

External temperature is hurtful here in the same manner as explained before (CXXXII. CXXXIV. CCXL. XXVI)

271

The pain affects the parts mentioned (CCLXVIII) because the inflammation is chiefly applied here, or these parts receive an increased portion of the common diathesis; & it happens for this reason that the temperature which is nearly the most powerful of any of the exciting causes (CCXX. CCXXIV. CCXXXII. CCLXX) is only applied to these parts. There is no translation to the interior parts, because these same hurtful powers does not act upon them (CCXXXVI) in consequence of their preserving nearly an equal temperature under all the varieties of temperature affecting the body externally.

Notes

* This Paragraph is now struck out as containing a leaven of the former notions of the temperaments, and plunging into a subject which now appear to him not only obscure, hidden & uncertain, but in many respects perplexed & false.

Cold does not here, according to the vulgar opinion, prove hurtful by constricting, for this reason, that under heat the operation of which is directly contrary to constriction, the disease (CXXXV) the disease so most violent. This effect is confirmed by stimulating diet always proving hurtful, & abstinence always giving relief and often completing the cure; & it detects an error which suppose temperature more detrimental & sweating more advantageous than they are, as if there were no other hurtful exciting powers but the former & no other remedies than the latter. In this as well as in all other phlegmasia & phlogistic diseases it is the general diathesis alone that produces the disease, & the removal of it alone that performs the cure (CXLVIII. CLI. CLXXV. CLXXVI) This is proved in the clearest manner by the inflammation always following the pyrexia by an evident interval of time. Partial pains that sometimes precede this disease, & oftener occur by themselves, & that have nothing to do in either case with the phlogistic diathesis, upon which the whole disease depends; it must be remembered the local affections belong to an opposite idiopathic one (viz) Rheumatalgia or Chronic Rheumatism of which we are afterwards to treat of under the former appellation (CLXVIII).

274

The greater joints are inflamed in rheumatism & not the lesser ones, which are more commonly the seat of

inflammation in the gout, because a higher increase of phlogistic diathesis in the former produces the affection and they, as being less remote from the center of activity are more susceptible of that high increase of diathesis than the lesser joints which are less capable of it in consequence of their greater remoteness from the central source of activity. ——

As the gout is a disease of debility it is liable to be prevalent in the remote small extremities, which are the most removed from the heart & brain, as these parts are weaker than those which are nearer the source of activity.

In the progress of this disease & of life the stomach becomes more & more liable to indirect debility & hence it is that it becomes the most conspicuous seat of the disease at an advanced period.

275.

With Rheumatism, which is a phlogistic disease, Rheumatalgia, commonly known by the name of chronic rheumatism, ought not, as has hitherto been done to be confounded.

History of the Scarlatina

276

Scarlatina or Scarlet fever is an exanthema; the fourth day, or later, the face becomes some what swelled &c. The same time a dead efflorescence takes place over the skin, which latter is afterwards marked by large spots several of which afterwards unite into one & all of them in the space of three days end in little branny scales. These symptoms only arise in consequence of phlogistic diathesis originating from its other source. But a number of symptoms similar to them constitute an opposite disease, which will be taken notice of in a proper place.

277.

The eruption appearing in a certain space of time & remaining for some time is owing to the fermentation requiring a certain time for its completion, different in different cases, in the same manner as has been explained before (CCLVIII). —

278

The swelling of the face depends upon a greater degree of phlogistic diathesis in that part than in any other of equal use or vital importance; and besides the hurtful powers usually producing such phlogistic diathesis; it is to be supposed that it is increased in the present case by the contagious matter now reaching the skin.

This matter alone produces the no morbid state; it only gives the external exanthematic form of the disease, but it is equally liable to be united with phlogistic or not nic diathesis; hence after the matter has been applied to the body the disease arises in one while in a phlogistic form, according to the definition given of it, another while in an asthenic of which an account will be given in its proper place. This explanation reconciles the jarring & diametrically opposite explanations as well as the methods of cure recommended by writers, some of whom contend that the nature of the disease is in every respect contrary to that which others with equal obstinacy maintain.

History of the Cynanche Tonsillaris

280

Cynanche Tonsillaris or inflammatory sore throat is a Phlegonasia in which the inflammation affects affects the throat especially the tonsils, never preceding the pyrexia, but accompanied with swelling & redness & with an increase of the pain in swallowing, especially fluid matter

281

The reason of the inflamonation occupying the part mentioned in the definition has been explained before (CLXIV) This inflamonation after it has once taken place is liable to

There is a rare disease, appearing sometimes in certain regions, never in others, to which the appellation of Cynanche Stridula or the Croup, has been given; in which there is a difficulty of breathing with squeaking respiration, hoarse ringing cough & tumour scarce discernable. This disease almost only affects the most delicate age of infancy. Every thing else that has been said or done respecting it is completely ambiguous. When it occurs in practice, if we have not had sufficient opportunity of judging of it, let the following directions be taken in order to ascertain its true nature; as the phlogistic diathesis in the degree necessary to produce a morbid state is less liable to occur either in the beginning or towards the end of human life, because it depends upon a high degree of excitement, a state incompatible with the human constitution at these periods; while in the former of them the high degree of excitability, in the latter the deficiency of it, are not disposed to admit of great effect from the exciting powers; the diathesis however arising from the latter, to wit, phlogistic is not entirely formed from either period of life: in infancy the abundance of excitability compensates for the deficiency of stimulus; in old age abundance of stimulus makes up for the deficiency of the excitability in either because some degree of phlogistic diathesis, less permanent indeed, but sufficient to establish the formal morbid state. In this way Infants experience vicissitudes of excitement in the shortest space of time, to day they will show all the appearances of extreme

citability; to morrow every appearance of vigour, because in the latter case the operation of the stimulus is soon raised to its highest, on account of the abundance of excitability; in the former it soon tends to its lowest, on account of the small degree in which it is applied. Hence whatever degree of phlogistic diathesis happens to such persons, it is short, acute heavy pulsation; not so asthenic diathesis in some circumstances either liable to be permanent or of difficult solution, provided there is no local affection in the case, & it is properly treated. —

286

The marks of phlogistic diathesis in this early age are great quickness of pulse compared with the phlogistic pulse of adults, greater than their own in its sound state distinctly striking the finger of the physician; some degree of dryness of the belly at first, which in the progress of the disease (CIX) becomes more liquid; dryness & heat of the skin; thirst; watchfulness; crying with an appearance of strength. On the other hand the symptoms of asthenic diathesis, at the same age, are pulse not so enumerated for quickness, slender falling softly upon the finger & like snow so that the physician has uncertain whether he feels it; very loose & copious stools consisting of a green feculent matter; frequent vomiting; dryness of the skin; preternatural heat but different in its degree in different parts; interrupted sleep never refreshing; crying accompanied with every appearance of weakness, & exciting feelings of tenderness & compassion in the bystanders

The former of these diathesis besides the usual hurtful powers is, at this age, preceded by the following, pure milk, animal food, excessive use of opium or diluted strong drink, excessive heat succeeding to cold accompanied with moisture therefore proving more debilitating; lastly strong simple solids: the latter diathesis, together with the known hurtful powers producing it at other ages, is preceded by the following, the milk of weak sickly nurses vegetable food, sweetened with sugar, watery drink, habitual vomiting & purging either by other means or magnesia given forsooth to absorb an acid in the first passages, cold not followed by heat, & weak simple solids.

288.

It is the business of a good physician attentively to consider which of the two set of symptoms precede or accompany the cynanche trachealis & whether the pyrexia attending it be phlogistic or asthenic; and carefully to weigh the different opinions of authors upon the subject, to estimate it by this caution, that their theories are specious, but less so than their facts; let him be upon his guard against the variety of nonsense & rashness of young men who may have attempted the discussion of the question before us, & with respect to the old disputers on the subject - let him not be put off his guard by their obstinacy, which becomes more & more confirmed in proportion to the length of their age & the extent of their practice; yielding to no reasoning, to no wei

of truth & almost defying the power of God; let him proceed upon the certain fact that their rooted prejudices are not to be overcome, let him remember that the Eleutheromic Physician stands an example of a whole age of physicians, except one, adopting error in the profession & obstinately persisting in their error; let him reflect, that if physicians at present who follow the doctrines generally received in the schools, discern better than their predecessors, insomuch named or are not equally blind in the opposite extreme, causing no much mischief in fevers, & all the other diseases of debility (which are many) as they did formerly in phlogistic ones (which being in a small proportion to the former either in number or frequency) they thereby more widely diffuse devolation & destruction among the human race. Thus guarded from error let him consider the cures of these diseases which in consequence of this we shall find that bloodletting, or stimulants which are commonly called antisparmodic prove successful, & let him know that in the former case the disease is phlogistic in the latter asthenic, & he will receive confirmation of his judgement if he shall find that the symptoms & exciting hurtful powers mentioned above concur respectively with the method of cure to establish his conclusion. —

History of Synocha

288

The simple synocha is the same disease as the phrenetic (CCXLVI. CCXLVII) only wanting the affections of the head occurring in the latter.

History of Catarrh.

289

Catarrh or Cold, as it is commonly called, is a phlegmasia (CCXXX) in which to the general symptoms mentioned above are added cough, hoarseness & at first a suppression of the secretion from the nose, fauces & bronchia afterwards followed by an unusual increase of it: the disease often arises from stimulant powers, often from heat alone (CXXXIII to CXXXV) especially after a previous application of cold; & it is to be removed by debilitating powers, often by cold alone, guarding against the alternation or succession of heat (CLXXX).

290

The cough here admits of the same explanation as that formerly given (CCXXXIX); but here it is free & given way to by the ~~physician~~ patient, because it increases no neighbouring inflammation, so as thereby to produce pain.

291

That the hoarseness arises from a suppression of the secretion

that should be exhaled into the bronchia may be known by these circumstances that it often remains long almost without any expectoration or cough, or only a moderate state of these, while yet the phlogistic diathesis continues in full force & does not abate in the bronchia; afterwards when the diathesis is diminished & the expectoration & cough become more free, it abates or ceases altogether. That this is occasioned by a stimulus of the same nature & degree as that in which the phlogistic diathesis consists is proved by straining in speaking producing a temporary hoarseness, by cold water relieving it & silence removing it.

292.

The suppressed secretion here is that of the mucus & exhalable fluid formerly mentioned (CCXXXVIII) & it admits of the same explanation as was formerly given. (CCXXXIX

293

It is certain that stimulants produce catarrh, from the following considerations; that heat alone, plentiful diet, strong drink & moderate exercise certainly excite it; cold water given for drink, scanty aliment & want of exercise as certainly & effectually remove it. The supposition therefore of its depending upon cold alone, and being to be removed by heat is a capital error. On the contrary cold is never hurtful in this disease, unless when its action is followed by that of heat according to the explanation given (CXXXIV) The same observation is

The phlogistic apyrexia arise from an overpower of phlogistic diathesis affecting the vessels too powerfully & some other part more conspicuously; the principal examples of it are mania, pervigilium & obesity.

Notes —

an immoderate menstruation & haemorrhoids or the piles; when he considered the symptoms of these, he perceived nothing but every mark of debility & relaxation; when he inquired into the exciting lustful powers or remote causes, he saw that they were all debilitating powers. From the the practice of physicians mislead by the theory we just now mentioned, he could derive only this information, that as they were universally unsuccessful in the cure on their plan of bleeding & other evacuations they were all in a wrong train. No regular Physician ever existed without the idea deeply engraven upon his mind that every species of evacuation was the indication of cure & all the means of filling the the vessels & stimulating them was the cause of the disease. — In repeated trials he found the reverse of all this was the truth, that wine, spirits & the most diffusible stimulants with a very rich diet were the most effectual remedies for this class of diseases; and that penury of blood, & relaxation accompanying that, as well as the other debilitating powers were the causes of them. The author does not deny an abundance of blood, but he positively denies the existance of plethora: from the consideration, that in every case, in which

History of Mania.

Lect. 296

Mania is a phlogistic apyrexia consisting in a short disorder of the intellectual faculties, & an imagination so false that it forms erroneous ideas of every thing. —

Notes

Physicians ever supposed plethora was the cause, instead of abundance there was a penury of blood & instead of an increased action or what they pompously call there was nothing but the symptoms of relaxation & weakness. Plethoric diseases according to physicians were Gout; Apoplexy; Palsy; Epilepsy; Dyspepsia or bad digestion, which often, at a late period, affects the inspirations; Nausia & the three Hæmorrhagies we before mentioned; and in all of these Dr. Brown has proved the state of the disease to be that which we have now laid down, & that whenever any ~~over~~ over proportion of blood occurs in the vessels, profuse hæmorrhage never is the consequence. The expectoration may be streaked with blood & the urine tinged in a peripneumony or phrenitic synocha in consequence of an over proportion of blood in the vessels, but a profuse discharge is only the result of relaxation of the vessels, and when the degree of this, as a cause, is adequate to the effect, the vessels will pour out their blood so long as there is a drop in the body; they will pour it out ~~till~~ death is the consequence of the penury occasioned by the evacuation. —

In so far as Mania does not arise from any fault in the substance of the brain, which is a local disease, & sometimes occurs, it is occasioned chiefly by excessive exercise of the intellectual faculty, or by a high degree of passion carrying excitement to excess. These powers act chiefly upon the brain; but tho' no pyrexia follows they also act upon the whole system; the proof of which is the method of cure operating by debility, & other stimuli, not applied immediately to the brain, but to a distant part, producing the same effect. The most powerful of these are spirituous or vinous drink, opium & perhaps some other substances taken into the stomach & acting first on that organ. Of the other sources of hurtful powers, some have little effect in producing mania by themselves, but by their stimulant operation they increase the effect of the more powerful. This is proved by the effect of removing those powers in the cure of the disease. — If ever ~~poisons~~ poisons produce mania without altering the substance of any solid part; in that case their operation must be supposed the same with that of the general stimulant powers, their effect being the same, & the disease must be considered as idiopathic & similar to other phlogistic diseases. But if poisons on the contrary act by destroying the texture of a part, they must be considered as the cause of a local disease. — . —

The heart & arteries are less excited in mania because food which is the principal sensitive power stimulating the vessels, is not among the number of the powers usually producing this disease; at the same time when it is added to the other sensitive powers it increases the effect as appears from the fact that abstinence is, among other remedies, found to be a very effectual one; this fact & what has been said before (CCXCVII) prove that mania is not a local disease, but extends over the whole system. ——

History of Pervigilium

299

Pervigilium or indisposition to sleep is a phlogistic apyrexia (CCXCV) in which either no sleep takes place, or no sound sleep, & the mind is excited to morbid excess accompanied with a lively strong and distressing imagination. ——

300

The same powers which produce mania, also produce dreaming but by a weaker degree of operation: Excessive thinking, emotion & disturbing passion have distinctly that effect. That degree of thinking which produces this is not ultimately excessive, as such a degree by exhausting the excitability for a time, would produce deep sleep;

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it would have that effect by producing indirect debility, the consideration of which does not belong to this place; in the same manner we are to judge of disturbing passions in so far as they are concerned in producing this disease; all ultimate excesses of which induce sleep or produce that watchfulness which depends upon indirect debility, further the operation of these passions, emotions & some of the intellectual functions, prove not adequate to the effect of producing this disease by a single or frequent application. The irritation which produces this disease, in any considerable degree, is one that frequently recurs impressing the brain deeply & therefore leaving a permanent hurtful effect. In that way a high desire for objects of great value accompanied with a rogue of not obtaining them, an ardour to revenge a great injury, the horror that accompanies the execution of revenge, the fear of punishment in an after state, all these excite the mind to an excess which produces this disease; the cases of Orestes, Caliline & Francisca are so many examples of such excessive excitements. Whenever therefore the mind is so excited by its imagination & passions, that after the stimulus of these & other powers have been applied it cannot be composed & calmed by sleep, in every such case the person so affected must be understood to labouring under the disease here denominated pervigilium

301

The hurtful powers (ccc) are not the only ones that

produce this disease; for when we come afterwards to speak of the powers producing ~~this disease~~ a disposition to sleep different from the present which chiefly operate by indirect debility, which therefore will be treated under the other form of disease; we shall there see that other powers have a tendency to produce vigilance, or to conjoin their operation with them; this operation is contrary to the operation of those powers which directly produce sleep, it is a sum total of the stimulus arising from the actions of the day keeping within that degree which wears out the excitability; thus abatement of exercise should be taken with an intermission, spirit contrary to custom, watery instead of strong drinks, & avoiding spirits; these by preventing the stimulus of food getting to that extreme in which the indirect debility favourable to sleep takes place & cold which acts in a similar manner by preventing the degree the degree of stimulus from becoming excessive, all produce watching or a state of sleep inept to that, either alone or still more so when added to stimuli particularly affecting the brain.

302

The powers briskly stimulating (CCC.CCCI) briskly stimulating in this way without any diminution of the sum total of stimulus produce watching, hence we can understand that whatever is the cause of other phlogistic diseases (CXLVIII) the same is the cause of this, the same state of the body takes place in

both diseases, nor is it understood that other hurtful powers & not absolutely the same produced them, varying only, in proportion to their degree, which often happens in every case of phlogistic diseases

303

The fact (CCCII) is discovered by the functions from Lev diseases are called apyrexia, we can observe the pulse however is not free from disease, but on the contrary is much stronger than in perfect health or in predisposition to asthenic disease or in the asthenic diseases themselves, as there is more vigour destroying supporting that vigour in the constitution. And the state of other functions, except those of the brain which are most affected, are precisely the same as in mild phlogistic diseases, & during the predisposition to them. Of the brain is much more affected in this case than in mania, than the rest of the body, there is uncommon inlet, it being universally certain, both in disease & predisposition to it (XXXVI to XLV) that some part is always more affected than any other.

History of Obesity

304

Obesity is a phlogistic apyrexia (CCXIV), in which in consequence of the most perfect health, high living, especially in food & sedentary life the fat increases to that degree that it incommodes the functions.

305

That obesity so defined is a disease, the above definition shews, & that it is a phlogistic disease certain ~~functions~~ symptoms of phlogistic diathesis prove. In the number of which strong action of the stomach whether in regard to appetite or digestion & great vigour in all the other digestive powers give ample proof.

306

As in this disease the stimulus of the exciting powers raise the excitement above that degree of fit, which corresponds with perfect health to that degree in which phlogistic diathesis consists; without which latter there never can be so much vigour in the stomach & in the organs that form the chyle & the blood, that it is in common to these with other phlogistic diseases, that the sum of all the stimuli do much less than in other phlogistic diseases & never raise to that extreme degree in which indirect debility consists & does not subsist in so great a degree as is sufficient to give any considerable commotion to the heart & vessels. However in all these three diseases, it happens that both the frequency of the pulse as well as all the other functions are somewhat the degree of perfectly found functions & greatly above asthenic diathesis. And if phlogistic hypyrexia differ from the phlogistic diseases, chiefly in this, that

by the absence of asthenic disease in the present disease, & by the presence of such a degree of phlogistic diathesis as constitutes an only predisposition to other phlogistic ~~diathesis~~ diseases, & by the remedies which affect the other parts, as shall be shown by them, also producing the cure. Here, & lastly by powers of a contrary operation to those always hurtful; whence it is a certain fact, that whatever stimulus affects a part it affects the whole body, because the excitability is one undivided principal over the whole body, even in those cases where such general affection might be overlooked.

309

With respect to obesity in particular, that other exciting hurtful powers as well as food have more or less effect may be known from this certain proof that the digestive organs are so strong as to perform their functions more completely in fat people than in others who are at the same time are by no means in a bad state. But the hurtful powers fall short of that pitch degree of excitement which approaches to ultimate or near to that, & just a end to excitement of exhausting excitability; or has a tendency ~~to~~ excite the system by the degree of stimulus it produces.

310

Accordingly the farinos do not, in this case, produce any excessive stimulant effects as is known

vulgar, with whom it is a common observation that fat people are always good natured, while ill natured people are in general lean. Hence also it is that fat people are no so prone to excessive thinking which proves a great stimulus. Hence also persons naturally fat avoid all corporeal motion, by which all the functions are excited to excess especially those of the vessels & the perspiration proportionally increased they also avoid it more as it fatigues them more than others.

311.

After this explanation of the three diseases that stand lowest in the scale of diseases of that form, since the affection of the part depends (XLII. XLIII) upon the general one, this of the same kind (XLI) arises from the same exciting and the powers (XLIII) and is removed by the same remedies (XLIV.) since there is reason to believe that affection of the part whether it be inflammation or an affection of the brain, or of the vessels, greater than in other parts, is not different in different cases but precisely the same in all & that seeming difference only consists in certain slight circumstances of no consequence & it requires not a different plan of cure of cure nor affords fundamental distinctions, an evident blunder therefore which has been the ruin of the whole art of physic ought to be removed. Very properly therefore all the diseases which have been treated of without excepting those three last have been reduced not to two to two genera

Since such is the operation of cold (CCCLXXXI to CCCXXXI)
that power of striking in the eruption of the measles which
falsely attributed to it, is to be imputed not to cold alone,
but to heat & other stimuli giving more excitement than
the operation of cold has not proceeded, in the manner before
explained (XIV) (CXXXIV) And why not? If cold were
not occasion the striking in of the small pox; but by entering
into the diameter of the perspiratory vessels (which are
obstructed by the glutinous inclosure) on the contrary hinders
exposite the issue; why should the operation of the same
cause be supposed to be different in a similar case, nay
quite opposite? Must we again have the trouble of refuting
a false opinion which supposes that cause exactly the
same can produce opposite effects? Cold diminishes the
~~operation~~ eruption in the small pox as is generally
granted, and the same is the effect of the eruption during
spasm in the measles; let us then take a more view of the
fact; is the effect to be supposed the same in both diseases
or different? How came you to know that the matter which
is different? How came you to know that the matter which
is thrown in struck in? Confess the truth & candidly
acknowledge that this is a relic of the antiphlogistic
system which supposed that the stimulus of heat and
other stimuli exposed, & hence it is to be inferred
that an inclosure soon has end. The error of
this doctrine both in small pox & other cases, because

did not make the same application so accurately to disease
if measles, neither do you not cannot you give a full truth
beyond him; but you might have seen, had you made use
the proper cure that both the measles & the small
pox were phlogistic diseases; (see not all the successive
remedies, in both cases, substituting antiphlogistic?
Thus as it was certain certain that in the small pox,
cold substitutes, or as you may say proves vivative,
was there not reason for suspecting, from that circum
stance, that in the measles cold did not stimulate or constru
& heavily repel eruption but that it performed the same
operation as in the small pox? But in this case you
will perhaps contend that the action of cold is equivoca,
because, after the eruption has disappeared, all the
symptoms become more violent & severe; but consider
whether this circumstance makes any thing in your
favour, or if it has any effect at all, does it not
make directly against you & whether the stimulant or
rebilitating powers follow the action of cold which you
suppose has done harm? If the former (stimulants)
symptoms arise, the cause is to be imputed to them,
which as has been said before, are productive of
excessive excitement (XIV. (XXXIV) after the application
of cold, & of more excitement than in any other case.
If the latter symptoms of debility followed the
operation of cold, there would not be wanting a
strong suspicion that cold has a concern.
Then an increased diathesis follows the operation

[illegible] No. 2

3 ligamentous bands in Colon which are shorter than its inner coats and increase the plaits on its inner surface — the part of the Valve of Colon called Mucus it is found at the [illegible] lubricates the Intestines — Arteries — Mesenteric from Aorta — In the rectum Veins called Hemorrhoidal — Mesentery a reduplication of peritoneum from each side of the lumbar vertebrae, is wide by its attachment to the vertebrae it keeps the intestines in their place.

Those parts attached to the colon and rectum are called meso-colon & meso rectum

Pancreas

a conglomerate gland placed behind the bottom of the stomach — shaped like a dog's [illegible] — its tail touches the spleen — its duct pancreatic Nutrients [illegible] into duodenum. it discharges a mucilaginous and detergent fluid [illegible] for digestion and [illegible] fat.

A viscus of a reddish colour in [illegible] and extends the epigastric covered by peritoneum and is attached to the false ribs — 3 reduplications called ligaments

Liver is [illegible] Lobes [illegible] Lobes [illegible] Lobes

umbilical cord after birth becomes
a Ligam^t and serves to secure it
in its situation. When y umbil^l Vessels enter
at y posterior p^t divided into 2
Lobes – largest in y right hypoc-
other called little Lobe and covers
p^t of y Stomach. Peritone^m in
invests y Liver like a glove is
called Capsule of Glisson. Use
for y Secretion of bile and is
glandular – Blood conveyed
to it by Vena portae & the hepatic
Artery which last nourishes it
and y Vena portae is formed
by y union of Veins from abdom.
Viscera for in y bile is secreted
and serves y office of Artery & Vein
y bile is conveyed out of y liver
by ducts called proribularis
these at length terminate in one
called ductus hepaticus.

Blood from Liver – The Vena
Porta divides into 2 Veins. Vena porta sin-
= ralis is ramified in the Liver. – Vena Port
Hepat ramified in the liver – Ven. Port. Ven.
ralis sends branches to the Viscera of the abdomen

Gall-Bladder

a little Membranous bag lies a
pear attach'd to ye posterior and
almost inferior pt. of ye great
Lobe of ye Liver - 2 Tunics 1 Peritone
2 Villous for it is a mucous in ds
it for Acrimony of ye Bile - Cystic
Arteries for hepatic - Nerves of Liver
and Gall bladder for interest and
from Vag. - ye Neck of bladder
called Cystic is unites w^t hepatic
and forms duct. com. choledoc. Thro
it both cystic & hepatic bile
are discharged into duodenum -
This canal enters ye Coats obliquely
and promotes ye discharge of bile
and prevents its return.

The bile may be defined a natural liquid soap
somewhat bitter and of a yellowish
colour it blends the aliment by
diluting and attenuating it corrects
the too great disposition to Acrimony
in ye stomach
and by its Acrimony increases ye peristaltic
motion of ye intestines &c.

Bile separated to Gall bladder

Spleen

Is a soft spongy Viscus of a bluish colour 6 inches breadth in length and 3 in width situated in the left Hypochond. between the Stomach and false ribs — perhaps it blood undergoes some change in it — it may assist in the preparation of the bile — its veins empty into the Vena portæ

Glandulæ or Capsulæ atrabilaires renales, one on each side between the Kidneys & Aorta — in fœtus much larger than in adults.

Kidneys one on each side in the lumbar Region — between last false rib & os ilium — are surrounded by a good deal of fat — covered by peritoneum — they emulgent from aorta

Substance glandular, vascular, & membranous — secretion carried on in cortical part

Urine is received from tubuli capillary & then conveyed out of the kidney by cylindric tubes constituting vascular part then gradually increasing & terminate in 10 or 12 papillæ and then open into the pelvis — Ureters

The Ureters are 2 membranous tubes about 12 inches long — one from the bottom side of the Kidney & the other from the side of the Bladder.

then horror; ~~the~~ sense of cold languor & a feeling like that of lassitude; moderate frequency of pulse, in the beginning of the disease if considerable, & through its whole course if moderate; strength & hardness of the pulse; dryness of the skin; retention of other excretions; redness of the urine, great heat & often thirst. —

Notes

of colouriess fluid, hæmorrhages depending upon debility, affections distinguished by spasm, affections distinguished by convulsions, & both further distinguished by their affecting the organs of voluntary & involuntary motions, then affections accompanied by cessation of motion; all which he attempted to reduce to the three Leads Eucinesis, Dischenesis & Mechynesis, & lastly febrile diseases; it was only from this attempt, which, after bestowing some labour upon it, he found he was still under a portion of misleading influence from former errors, that he recollected the fundamental principle before mentioned, & found that all the detail of particular affections estimated according to the scale of descending debility admitted of no such subdivisions, that they were false & forced, & tho' reduced according to his first conception, to great simplicity, that they were still distinctions founded upon former mistaken views of the animal oeconomy, & that there

The particular symptoms of the Phlegmasia are inflammation in an external part, or an affection approaching to inflammation, precedes, but never followed, by the general affection; the latter, for the greater convenience of distinguishing it from fevers, it is proper to name Pyrexia.

Notes

was no other distinction in nature, but that of the increase or diminution of excitement over the whole system; and that particular symptoms however formidable, which only tended to strike the attention of bad observers, were universally to be disregarded, both in judging of their importance as to the morbid state, & of their requiring particular attention in the indication of cure. When the second part of his work is given to the public, all this will be laid out more fully. But we thought it our duty both to the doctrine & to its author to make these remarks. He is singular, as an author of any important discovery, in being almost the only person, & the only one in medicine who soon detects & corrects his own mistakes; & to whom no just reprehension has ever been applied by others.

[illegible] cases of mere debilitas, all the remedies men
tioned more or less of different use in different cases in
proportion to the remaining degree
of debilitas requires such remedies in a high degree
which it is not safe to be applied in greater or more
alarming manner. Yet the remedies are to be brought
into use, the circle of cure must be enlarged.

387

Certain remedies of less consequence, as acetous nitre
some of uncertain operation as bleeding by leeches, cupping
glasses, drawing off serum by blisters are mentioned
by physicians as of lesser consequence. Of which acid
in so far as they render the drink palatable & agreeable
some may be caught by a heating stomach may, in some
measure, prove refrigerant & are to be permitted so
more as they are divided. But you may be certain
that the refrigerating power of nitre is less than any
physician does believe it to be. It may be
worth to mention whether the veal have any effect
in it.

388

That I may back to the second part of the indication (CCCLXXX)

Elements of Medicine.

1

Good health is an agreeable, easy & exact exercise of all the functions of body & mind. *a

2

Disease is an uneasy difficult & disturbed performance of some of them.

3

Diseases are either universal, & to be named Idiopathic, or confined to a part & which may be denominated Local. †b

4

To the province of the physician belongs all reformed as many of the latter as commence in a particular part and

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*a Physicians have run into a false manner of defining health. When I analyse from every function, with respect to myself, I am in health; but when I compare this I am not in health. When a person is in phlogistic diathesis, or in hydroposition to it, he has generally a greater degree of thought or vigour of mind.

†b General or Idiopathic disease consists of an increase or diminution of excitement over the whole body. Local disease is a derangement or solution of continuity of part.

and from it give a general disturbance to the system. (c)

5

Predisposition to disease is a state of the body differing from health, & at the same time so approaching to disease, as to seem still to be comprehended within the boundaries of health, of which however it is only an invidious resemblance. (d)

6

In all these states (I. II. V) Man & other animals differ from each other, & from every kind of inanimate matter in the property alone, that they are capable of being affected by external circumstances, & by some functions peculiar to themselves; & in such a manner that the phænomena peculiar to the living state (I. E) Their functions are produced. (e)

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some part; as for instance if a worm should be run thro' the lungs, the disease would nevertheless be local; it may extend to the system from the affection of the part, but can only be cured by altering the state of the part.

(c) It is the business of the physician to understand the management of idiopathic & local diseases also; as for instance if that person has swallowed fish bones or any stimulant or acrid substance, it is the physicians business to remove the affection: boils, carbuncles, tubercles, pimples &c all come under the province of the physician —

(d) Predisposition is that state which has not yet risen to actual disease

(e) Living & dead matter differ in nothing but in possessing a capability of being acted upon by external powers

The reactions produced from spasm & the Vis Medicatrix Naturæ &c.* are to be rejected as false, or are to be explained differently, & such a matter of importance, so destructive to the Profession ought to be removed. (g)

* Rethora & Motility may be added.

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(g) If it be proved that the phenomena of life arises from stimulating powers. The Vis Medicatrix Naturæ cannot take place; upon which many systems have been built from Hippocrates even to the present day. The practice has been more in proportion to the time elapsed since the days of Hippocrates. Shall thought that the body, independant of the stimulants applied to it, had a faculty of governing its own motions; hence they were lead into the foolish notion of Critical days; the former of these cases was supposed to have some affinity to the tertian period; & the latter, part of them they supposed allied to the quartan period; but in my few observations, in these northern regions, could ever observe these critical days; further, suppose nature had a power of governing these motions, it is not to be expected that the effect would be the same when foreign powers are applied; for let us suppose they were just or exact in the hands of Hippocrates, they cannot be so in the.

The word Excitement suits well enough the effect of the exciting powers acting on the Excitability

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hands of modern physicians, because they are always applying something to the body to derange its operations, therefore on that account this doctrine ought to be rejected. Besides as their fevers are of the highest debility compatible with life, when they are allowed to go on themselves the danger is very great, which is a proof that the powers of nature cannot be very weak & that its operations cannot take place. The antients supposed that different matters could produce different forms of the disease, as tertians, quartans &c and all their subdivisions, but this we shall prove to be wrong because there is scarce one fever in a hundred that continues its type to the end, but passes perhaps through all the subdivisions mentioned. Are we here to suppose a difference of matter applied altering the course of the disease? No we are to suppose, if if there is any matter at all, it is applied under different circumstances. Dr Bryan Robinson first started the doctrine of revolution of motions, from some experiments he made upon the pulse; but against the doctrine there are many objections; even Dr Robinson was sensible of it & therefore built no doctrine upon it

that the excitement is produced from the stimulus of the exciting powers, not without the excitability (XIX) so the degree of excitement answers to the degree of the exciting

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it. However his experiments are to be objected to because they are not sufficiently varied; it never occurred to Mr. Robinson that the operation of the external powers were sufficient to overthrow the whole fabric; but supposing his account was just, now will he explain the paroxysms of intermittents & fevers in any of their appearances: he did not dream that the quickness of the pulse in general depended upon debility. Physicians supposed that the irritation arose from the quickness of the pulse, but this must be false, for when stimulants are applied they moderate the quickness of the pulse. Every physician has adopted plethora & mobility as terms without considering them; but they never observed a plethora in peripneumony or other phlogistic diseases but in hæmorrhagies, apoplexy, epilepsy, menorrhagia were the chief diseases in which they supposed it to exist, but this atony & relaxation & penury of blood & the indication of their cure is to stimulate them. Idea "hæmorrhagies are diseases of direct or indirect debility; the body cannot generate blood from itself & peculiarly liable to hæmorrhagies are those who take in little food

exciting powers & the excitability conjointly: And either being given the excitement follows the proportion. A Glass of strong drink will affect a boy or a sober person as much as a full bottle will affect an old man or a drunkard. (h)

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(h) If there be no excitability the phenomena of life cannot be produced. Where the excitability is abundant as in a child a moderate degree of stimulus will be sufficient to give the proper degree of excitement, but in an old person whose excitability is exhausted it will require a great degree of stimulus to give the proper excitement; in a middle state the stimulus must be applied in a middle degree: late & heavy suppers are not right from the excitability being exhausted from the stimuli applied thro' the day, & this is a fact well known to the vulgar, tho' not the explanation of it. A person beginning to drink cannot bear one half the quantity he will bear after he has been accustomed to it. If a child could think as much as an old person, it would very soon think itself to death. Old age is the most thinking part of life & it seems a provision in nature to keep old people active, an old man could not live without thinking. As old people cannot take in the quantity of food which young people do, we should supply that deficiency by the quality of their food, therefore a glass or two of wine

The more the exciting powers have acted, & the more excitement they have produced so much the more do they waste the excitability; & so much the less are they capable of producing excitement in proportion to the degree of their stimulus. A potion of wine illustrates & confirms this, and also the operation of all the other powers.

On the contrary, by how much weaker the action of the powers shall be, & the less excitement they produce, so much the more the excitability will be accumulated in the system; & the stimulus of the powers being given, it will be capable of producing the more ~~excitability~~ excitement according to its degree. A sparing potion of wine, or the operation of all the other powers exciting in a small degree, clearly prove this. (i)

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wine is necessary for an old man after dinner &c. But though we should apply the stimuli in the most accurate manner through life, as the excitability is constantly diminishing death must at last occur; but it will sooner take place from an under application of stimuli than an over one.

(i) The highest degree of vigour is not to be obtained either in excessive excitability with a moderate degree of stimulant power, or by an excessive degree of excitement with a moderate excitability, both these extremes being states of debility, the one of direct the other of indirect debility; the former is exemplified by infancy or the state

Since some degree of excitability, tho' not of the always exists in life, not is the action of the exciting powers, either stronger or weaker, ever wanting; therefore there is ~~all~~ and in every body, supposed to be a power of being stimulated more or less, either excessive, in a proper degree or deficient[k]. A large quantity of blood stimulates too much by that means; produces the diseases that depend on ~~too much~~ excessive stimulus. But a penury of blood, altho' debilitating & producing the diseases of which debility is the cause, nevertheless stimulates, ~~but~~ not in a degree sufficient for health: The same reasoning holds good with regard to all the other exciting powers[k]. Which as they almost any

affect

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state of a man in the morning; the latter by old age, or the state of a man in the evening:- the application of this to medical practice is that a physician in curing the diseases of different ages, or different conditions of the body, should make allowance for the difference mentioned above, & not apply the higher stimulants to infancy or direct debility, that would be suitable to old age or disease of indirect debility.

(k) There is no positive negative operation in the passions we are always under some degree of stimulated operation while alive. The difference of passion arises chiefly from a difference of their degree; thus grief is a negative passion or an absence of joy.

affect the Corpora animalia (VI), so also they alone, with an exception of no consequence (which only seems an exception while it really is not) produce all the phænomena of health, disease & predisposition to disease, in fine all the properties of life (VII); and if they stimulate in one instance they stimulate in all. The seeming exception mentioned above alludes to Poisons & Contagions. But Poisons either do not produce idiopathic disease, of which we are now treating, or if they do, it is by acting on the ordinary powers, which the venom so of the insects argues.

Contagions either do nothing more than give the progression, each of its own disease, the sole power producing the proper cause in the usual manner: or if they have any share in it by any means, this operation differs in not of moment from the operation of the other, without a phlogistic diathesis, which the ordinary powers produce, the small pox not forming a disease. In the same diathesis consists all the danger in the cases of the contagion of the plague itself in a to have received disease without the exhibiting powers, which have only

powers not stimulating sufficiently. Finally, no remedies, but those which cure diseases depending on the operation of the ordinary powers, remove diseases produced by contagions. The doctrine of correcting or expelling contagious matter from the has long been vile for the tomb. Again the power of deliliating in some contagions, no more requires a sedative power, than an equal or greater degree of debility arising from cold, which is a known stimulant — (C).

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(C) We scarcely know any thing of poisons; if either do not produce Idiopathic diseases, or if they do produce them they have the same effect as an exciting health powers. If the contagion be increased by poisons acting along with health powers, the mode of operation of the poisons is that of the contagion is the same. If a person taken into the stomach a solution of corrosive sublimate the person dies, but the appearances of symptoms does not prove the identity of the meet with a case of obstinate head ach you enquire into the cause which produced it there two kinds of headache, one depending on the other upon phlogistic diathesis. so much more frequent than the la

higher degree of morbid diathesis is necessary to its production. Accordingly in peripneumony, in which the diathesis & pyrexia are the greatest, & in Rheumatism, where they are next in degree, is found to be in proportion to them. & in measles the whole danger of which depends upon the phlogistic diathesis the tendency or existance of inflammation is in proportion to it, in consequence of which the lungs themselves are seized with inflammation often to a considerable degree. Synocha is never phrenetic, so as to affect affect the head internally with inflammation, or an affection to it, unless when arising ~~and~~ violent degree of diathesis takes place to render it adequate to the effect just now mentioned. Nor is any danger to be dreaded in erysipelas from the inflammation, even when it attacks the face, unless in a raging degree of pyrexia; whereas a mild pyrexia increases the [illegible] mination of the disease. Simple synocha is nothing el[illegible] a phlegmasia depending upon pyrexia [illegible] be both phlogistic & that phlegmasia in con[illegible] small degree in which it exists being inade[illegible] to the production of inflammation. As all its exciting powers however are remote causes, as they are commonly called, all the remedies are entirely the same as those of any other phlegmasia

* Notes

This has been done by all the systematics, & the consistat has been carried still further by the best nosologists

it was a capital error to separate ~~them~~ it from them & to rank it with fevers which are diseases of extreme debility. The error was the greater since inflamation which was falsely supposed necessary to the production of the phlegmasia, is not wanting in it so often as there exists in the system a degree of diathesis sufficient to produce it: But according to a logical adage error begets error, that is a mistake of any great magnitude, never

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to sacrifice the just observations of the phenomena of nature, & the most certain facts. In the last systems of nosology Synocha is placed next to Synochus & Typhus, whereas it ought to have been placed in the second order of the first class among Phlegmasiæ; & the plague which has been arranged among fevers, by Dr. Brown, & set at the bottom of the scale, as implying nothing more than an high degree of the synocha state in which fevers consist; has been violently torn from its proper place in the arrangement of nature, & banished into the fourth order of the same class

Much more might be said upon the great & destructive tendency of this new department of medical doctrine, but what has been said is sufficient for our present purpose. Vide Synopsis Nosologia of Dr. Cullen.

[illegible] more than another, but in such a manner that the [illegible] affections over the whole body far exceeds the effects [illegible] part. a)

(Notes)

a) The experiment [illegible] the best more particularly [illegible] greater than any other equal part suppose [illegible] the vis, the effect affection to be three, then the [illegible] part particularly affected in double [illegible] any other equal part; but if we suppose the number of the affections to be a thousand, the affection of the whole system will be great compared with the part. This will be illustrated by what follows. Shivering, fevers &c. will affect the whole body, but more particularly the part to which they are applied; temperature acts more upon the surface to which it applies, than upon any other equal part; shivering acts more upon the brain than upon any other equal part; cold acts upon the whole body, but still more upon the vessels which contain it than upon any other part; & the blood acts more upon the vessels which transmit it; food upon the stomach &c. Suppose the lungs, or rather a small part of them, to be affected in six, & every other part of the body in three, & the lungs to be as one part in a thousand to the whole body, then the excitement of the whole system will be as three thousand, the excitement in the lungs, will be in proportion to the excitement of the whole system, as six to three thou-

37

You may compare how much more the affected part touch all the rest of the body as affected, by comparing the affection of it with as many others, contained in the body. Let the greater affection of a part be as six & the less affection of every part as three; let the number of the affected parts be a thousand. Then the ratio of the affection confined to part, to the affection of the rest of the body, will be as six to three thousand. This or something analogous to it is proved by the exciting powers, always acting on the whole body (XXXIII). It is further evinced by the remedies removing their effect over the whole body, in every idiopathic disease (III).

38.

Tumors affect the surface of the body, diet acts upon the stomach & the rest of the canal, the blood & fluids act on their proper vessels; labour & rest affect the vessels & fibres of the muscles, affections of the mind & the energy of thinking affect the brain, each more than any other equal part. Hence in diseases as any exciting power bears upon any particular part, so that part is particularly affected and more so than any of the rest. This is confirmed by the consideration

of both forms of disease, by the consideration of the predisposition to both & by the consideration of health (XXX. XXXI.). (B)

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B. The affect of passion in producing the inflammatory sore throat, is greater upon that part, than on any other equal part, yet it acts over the whole system. Cold affects the surface of the body & produces diseases of debility, which is contrary to the general opinion. Drink & condiments act stronger upon the alimentary canal, as six & upon any other equal part as three. Hot a paste [illegible] which see [illegible]s Enquiry into the state of medicine. —— It is erroneous to suppose that the lungs are the seat of peripneumony, or the fauces the seat of quinsy, & the cavities where water is collected in any part, to be the seat of the disease. There is no one power which will remove any one of these by acting upon the part, as they all operate over the whole system by increasing the excitement in one form of disease & diminishing it in ~~an~~ the other. The blood, as was said before, is one of the greatest stimulants on account of the number of vessels. The reason of convulsions & spasms taking place so frequently in the alimentary canal, in cholera de cholice, is that the

The following symptoms prove a greater excitement in a part, more than the rest of the system; a sweat first flowing from the forehead of a person in health; partial inflammation in diseases, or an affection analogous to it; a flux of menstrual blood; a fierce delirium; a suppressed perspiration; sweat proves a lesser degree of excitement if it is cold & clammy; the other excretions performed in a high degree; spasms; convulsions; palsy; weakness of mind; confusion of thought, all these prove a diminished excitement while some of the debilitating or stimulating powers affect ~~affect~~ their proper part (C).

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debilitating powers have been applied to the alimentary canal more than to any other part, as being the place of their first application. ——

(C) The sweating takes place when the crow proves that the excitement is somewhat greater upon that part than any other. Several of the powers give a more equal excitement than a few.— Why does inflammation take place in the joints in rheumatism? From the inequality of the operation of the exciting powers. Weakness of mind & confusion of thought imply a great degree of debility, induced by the operation of debilitating powers on the brain, & are to be removed by stimulating medicines. ——

As the operation of all the ordinary exciting powers, either exciting in an excessive, proper or too low a degree, excite more in some particular part, than on the rest of the system; it must happen that it is of the same kind in that part as in the other parts and must either be proper, excessive or deficient, but can never be opposed to itself. — Nor as the same exciting powers of the same state of the body which they produce are excitability XXXIV. from the same powers the same effects and ~~factors~~ necessarily follow: there is no difference but in difference of degree; not can different effects arise from excessive, sever'd.

Notes

(d) Some of the powers act more upon one particular part than upon any other, as was before explained, yet it is at the same time with that in the rest of the system; for opposite states cannot exist at the same time in the same body

(f)

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Every affection of a part appearing under the form of either disease which cannot be referred to some cause acting on that part is to be understood to depend on the general cause; it is not therefore to be thought that the excitement should be increased in a part, when the general excitement is reduced, or that it should be reduced when the general excitement is increased. Therefore spasm & convulsion (XXXIX.) always accompanying a general debility of the whole system, & never appearing in the contrary form of diseases, or even following unless passing over or already changed into indirect debility by too great excitement, are not to be supposed to arise from too great action of the part affected by them: nor are the languor & lassitude accompany phlogistic diseases in the beginning, and generally believed to depend on debility to be thought to be produced by a deficiency in the acting force of the muscles. — Nor different causes are not to be supposed to rule at the same time in the same body. — The spasm & convulsion, languor & lassitude arise from the same source as the general symptoms to which they are respectively joined, which is clear from this, that stimulant remedies remove the former equally with general symptoms, & the debilitating powers produce them in common with the other general symptoms of

Velattet also with the general symptoms, are produced by stimulants & removed by debilitating powers; therefore the destructive error which has lately prevailed must be removed. (i).

46.

As often as affection which usually accompany symptoms of either excessive ~~excitement~~ or deficient excitement appear either alone or among symptoms of seemingly contrary signification, or in effect seem to be of contrary import in themselves; they are however to be attributed to the ordinary cause: for it is not to be supposed that a different cause should produce the same effect on different occasions. — Hoarseness seems often

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Notes

(i) The excitement cannot be increased in a part while it is diminished over the rest of the system. Opposite states cannot exist in the same body at the same time, as was before observed. The remedies are all in proof of this conclusion for when the general diathesis is phlogistic debilitating remedies are the proper ones, and where the excitement is diminished, stimulants are the only means by which the general diathesis is removed, equally with the affection of the part.

then to appear alone & sometimes to accompany diseases of a very different nature in themselves; but that it depends in the main on increased excitement over the whole body, is proved by heat, diet & exercise producing it & by its effective alternation; & by cold, when heat after its application is guarded against, abstinence from food & strong drink & cessation from labour, removing it.

In the same manner when, as it often happens, great pain is produced in asthenic diathesis, not from inflammation nor from any state analogous to it & requiring the same method of cure, but from a spasmodic affection, the cause is to be looked for in what produces the spasm, & not in the inflammatory affection, however probable it may appear, & for the cure recourse must be had to stimulating & not to bleeding. Neglect or ignorance of this injunction is the cause of so much bad practice among physicians; & this bad practice must be corrected by making a proper distinction between sensation increased or diminished & their causes; & by discerning the real state of excitement from the fallacious one appearing under certain circumstances (k).

(k) When you are called to a case where there are some complaints of an unknown import, mixed with one or more of known signification, you are to judge of the former by the latter & apply your remedies accordingly. Mistaking this very important point has been a source of great evil; in dictating a practice diametrically opposite to the true nature

47

The power of contraction with which the muscular fibres are endowed in perfect health, in as much as it depends on excitement (IX), so it depends on its degree. This is informed by all the symptoms of health & disease, & by the operations & all the exertion powers & remedies (l).

48

Therefore the facility ~~which~~ of contracting which is commonly called Mobility, cannot be such; for it is repugnant to the fixed laws of nature that the moving power should at the same time be lessened & yet perform its motions more readily. Therefore trembling, convulsions & whatever affection is comprehended under this, must be referred to ~~this~~ debility as the cause, & remedies sought among stimulants (XLV.). The exciting painful power being too great a stimulus to the part. (m)

Notes

l The contraction of muscles so far as it depends upon excitement is always in exact proportion to the degree of tone, density or excitement.

(m) The facility of contraction, which has often been called Mobility, cannot be an increased function; for it is repugnant to truth & to reason to suppose the moving power diminished, yet performs its motions more quickly or readily. But this has been inaccurate in the case of Cholera, but it is sufficiently proved by the operation of remedies known most readily to remove the affection, that excitement is considerably diminished, & that the body labours under a rapid tendency to extreme debility.

Predisposition.

The powers producing health & disease, & exposed to the latter are the same (XXVII) Therefore it is evident to the first principles of science, it is incompatible with fundamental truth, that some of these powers should produce predisposition & others the disease, some the disease without the predisposition, others again the disease in conjunction with the powers effecting it, or the contrary & that some of them are external, others internal. Therefore (d)

70

The noxious powers or occasional causes, as they are commonly called, are nothing else but the effects of the predisposition now rising to a high degree & upon the eve of passing into disease, whilst the powers that gave rise to this predisposition remain the same, or these powers themselves increased some what in their tone whilst the predisposition remains the same (e)

Notes

(d) This paragraph, in my opinion strikes of the necessity of a thousand volumes; for physicians have thought that some of the powers produced the predisposition & others again the disease. They supposed some of the powers internal, others external.

(e) The occasional causes are nothing but the predisposition now become considerable. Suppose a man in perfect health, you may bring on actual disease by increasing the excitement; a degree of which gave him perfect health —

If poisons affect persons not previously predisposed to any
the disease, that disease is not to be predisposed
for that very reason, & also for this further
because it is neither removed by the usual cure
of the disease, nor received the different effects
the same stimulating & specifick powers to be
expected; the only mode of cure in these cases is the
early rejection of the poison. Nor if the acrid poisons
act by wounding parts necessary to the functions
of the body, their effect being referable to local diseases
is foreign to our present subject. (c). —

(Notes)

(c) If the excitement is not affected the disease is not to
be called Idiopathic. We are never to judge the disease
from its symptoms abstractedly considered. Physicians
have thought there was irritation when there was heat
heat upon the skin, & applied their remedies accordingly.
If arsenic is taken into the stomach it forces
a local disease there, this from a sympathetic sympa-
thy, but Idiopathic disease never follows until
other exciting powers have been applied, for an Idio-
pathic disease can never arise from a local ~~disease~~
cause. The best remedy, in cases of poison is to
induce vomiting as soon as possible. —

If excessive excitement diminishes excitability in course of time, yet never exceeds that high degree of irritability first produce by disposition to disease, it may without the intervention of this in time acquire the high degree which will first give predisposition to contracting diseases & then kill by some one or other of them.

64

Our deficient excitement produces fever no more certainly. Both facts are confirmed by Fever being being many persons proceeding gently & calmly, & never being disturbed with any acute disease. Hence also are in danger to weakness & infirmity. (70)

Note

to keep below that degree, but this is not right; a certain given degree is necessary to give perfect health when it sinks below that degree it has an immediate tendency to death; & by withdrawing a certain portion of stimulus for a few months or at least a few years, death would inevitable follow; death is nothing but a particular point of excitement & the regulation of this depends upon the exciting powers.

(71) If a person has lived thro' a great part of life without being affected with any disease, I am pretty certain that the exciting powers have been applied in a proper degree & in that just & exact proportion, which alone alone is united to produce perfect good health. Like the excitement he enjoys from in perfect health,

The excitement increasing suddenly, threatens immediate death by its excessive high degree indirect debility; the excitement suddenly decreasing threatens death, some what slower, state of debility certain death if not speedily overcome (LIX) The origin of both these dangers must be avoided; the former by avoiding luxury & sloath; the latter by diet & abstinence from talent; which must be attended to during the predisposition, if the physician has any certainty still, but will more accurately if the disease is already commenced.

Notes

yet it may never arise to that degree sufficient to produce a fatal ~~[illegible]~~ disease; & altho' the degree of excitement be not at first too great, yet in time it may produce a state of indirect debility. A man letting too much drink or living too high, tho' it does not immediately bring on disease, may in the course of few years produce indirect debility & at last death. We must die either by excess or deficiency of stimuli: the people are liable to weakness & this generally arises from long continued stimulus having at length induced state of indirect debility. And if the exciting powers ought be applied in the most accurate manner, yet death will at last ensue from the accumulation of excitement. The only rule is to apply the exciting powers in a moderate degree so as not to go to an excess or deficiency but it is better to have too much excitement than too little.

66

Since the same excitement, (XXVII. XXVIII) & the same exciting power, producing it, cause health, or ~~the~~ predisposition to be the general forms of disease, (XXVII. XXVIII. XXIX.) only varying in degree & so the excitement in health differs from that in disease; the former must not be supposed to arise immediately into the latter, but it must go thro' the intermediate state of predisposition, which is also proved by experience. Robustness in perfect health is immediately affected with incipathic disease (III) (a).

67.

The contagions which produce diseases depending upon debility are not to be exempted from this (LXVI) because these diseases don't happen without debilitating powers, & they are removed by ~~by~~ stimulant powers alone, equally with other diseases depending upon debility. — Moreover in the phlogistic state which the common stimulant powers produce, and the

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(a) A certain excessive degree of excitement produces phlogistic disease & deficient asthenic. But a man cannot at once be precipitated into disease; he must go thro' the medium of predisposition; no person is affected with disease all at once.

the debilitant cure, the whole force of the vma i pox consist which as far as it is a disease has the same explanation (XVII). Nor is the phlogistic state distinguishing the measles to be supposed to be altogether free from contagion, since the disease is more or less violent in proportion as the ordinary stimuli have been applied; & in proportion to the application of the disease we are to guard against the applying of stimuli. If the opinion of correcting or expelling contagion be false, & the measles admit of no cure but the antiphlogistic, which is equally certain; the before mentioned principle ~~[illegible]~~ (LXVI) must be just; suitable to which it will be explained in its proper place (b).

Notes

(b) Contagions have very little effect but when other causes have been previously applied. Excess in venery is a very debilitating power in the case of plague and every other disease of debility. In phlogistic contagious diseases heat is a very hurtful power & should be anxiously avoided. The Dr. here gives the case of a smith who had his smithy only separated from his bed by a very thin partition & it was observed that that side of his body which was next the partition was much fullest of Small-Pox than the other. The alexipharmic Physicians thought it was the best way to throw off or reject the morbific matter matter or contagion"

71

(?) The powers producing predispositions, commonly called predisponent, are in every respect the ordinary exciting powers (VII. VIII. XXVI. XXVII. LXIX.) acting with that degree of force by which they can produce predisposition, but not rising to that degree which produces disease. — Both (LXX. LXXI.) hurtful powers (XXXIII.) are to be called exciting hurtful powers, and are in common to perfect health to both predispositions, & both general forms of disease (VII. VIII.) (f).

72.

(Nothing is to be regarded in the powers whether predisponent or occasional except the degree of the former compared with the latter, or the degree of both compared together; with this view it may be

(Concerning

Notes

(f) The powers applied to the body may act only in such a degree as only to produce predisposition, and not arise to that degree which is necessary to produce a fatal disease. The only difference between life & death is that in the living state you possess a capability to be acted upon by the powers applied; and this in common with all animated matter. When I speak of perfect health, I call the powers producing that state Potestatis Excitantes; when I speak of them inducing actual disease I call them Vox Excitantes.

discover it what power each of them has to prove hurtful. How much both neither may be employed to remove the hurtful cause, lest an error pernicious to the prosecution of extensive application may be torn up by the roots; an error according to which as any power, is more hurtful than others in its higher or lower degree of excitement, so it is commonly supposed, it is alone hurtful & that of no contributes nothing to its effect. (g)

Notes

(g) The causes producing catarrh are inferior in degree to those producing predisposition to peripneumony & the same is true of all the others. If the powers producing catarrh were equal to those producing peripneumony we should be under the necessity of employing remedies of equal force, but this would be a bad practice indeed in catarrh. Regard must always be had to the degree of excitement in producing the disease. Physicians have universally supposed that cold was the cause of catarrh & accordingly that heat was the remedy: but catarrh never arises but when heat & other stimulants have been applied afterwards. Contagion does not produce disease by itself without debilitating powers in one case, & stimulants ones in the other, have been previously applied.

17.

Sympathetic affections are to be regarded from the hand of a sympathetic cause, & real as may serve to remove the opinion of being so merely a sympathetic affection, affecting the whole body, & wounds & not from an affection of particular effects & organs of the disease & not by the ordinary powers (VII VIII. LXXVI.; because they are from them in the cause & in the cure, & in no respect do they agree with them, but in a fallacious and deceiving appearance; & the notion sympathetic seems to be a name, confounds the distinction of diseases, disturbs the cure & stands in the cure: therefore a name said of affections usually reckoned among sympathetic diseases must be separated from them. Any the above modern Nosology, which admits of particular symptoms for diseases & the latter for the former, which blends general affections with local which unites the most distant

Pneumonia

Note

The sick bones taken into the stomach may produce an inflammation like a consequent fly disease, but this is local arising from a local cause. Or acrid alimentary substances adhering to the alimentary canal may produce the disease here; or by compressing a foreign a local disease may be induced ~~[illegible]~~ the obstruction of the bile in a local disease

phenomena in nature, we find a barrier, [illegible] properly said to be, that which set a [illegible] to [illegible] or vice versa, so we find a step from the proper business of the profession into the [illegible] of the first hand distinction, into a downright division of the practice & into a neglect of the true proper distinctions, which [illegible] or so, is to be searched in its cradle. If our reduction of diseases to two general forms is proper (XXVII XXX. [illegible] can never be a thousand (m)

Notes

(m) The Stagnatic diathesis can only produce inflammatory diseases. But there are two ways of inducing asthenic diseases; by direct and indirect debility, but the debility is still the same when produced.

Diagnosis

[illegible] excessive or deficient excitement [illegible] [illegible] will be shewn as we go on notice [illegible] it, [illegible] [illegible] each other by varying in degree of excitement.

10

This paragraph [illegible] is [illegible] therefore to be omitted.

11

The only diagnosis of any consequence is that by which Idiopathic diseases are distinguished from local ones (Idiopathic) or from symptomatic affections disturbing the [illegible] by a certain resemblance to Idiopathic ones. — In order [illegible] to make this distinction, the following circumstances point out Idiopathic disease, which is the [illegible] subject of inquiry: first a diathesis preceding, [illegible] diathesis following over the whole body (if we could [illegible] it is too late) contrary to the [illegible] state of the body proving remedies, which point out that the disease is Idiopathic. The following symptoms give proof of local disease, first the affection of a part [illegible] disturbance over the whole body [illegible] from it, & the diathesis peculiar to the disease

each

which I resemble not accompanying it as on occasion &c, so (n).

That country the more certainly attain the useful knowledge, learn the necessary parts of Anatomy, let some whole winter time on the surface flow into it; turn over the works of great Morgagni; dissect dead bodies, distinguish visiting effects from past causes; examine the bodies of persons who have died by hanging, drowning or by wounds, compare these the bodies of persons dead with lingering or often repeated diseases compare one part with a similar one. & the whole with the whole but be on your guard against the rashness of opinion I judge widely. (o).

NOTES

(n) The only diagnostic worth notice is the distinguishing Diaphoresis from a local disease. There is a disease resembling peripneumony called peripneumonia but this is a disease of old men & of debility to be cured by stimulant remedies but the former is to be removed by debilitating ones. — The pulse in acute disease is very frequent & small; but in phlegmatic diseases it is not so frequent but more full. If this a fungoid poison there will be a phlegmatic state over the whole ~~[illegible]~~; but in asthenic diseases an debility over the whole body. If it is albous urine you may always find a great change & the general turmoil in the body may be traced to the same source.

(o) Many can be discovered by dissection, as such

but

The interior local affections are often in me in consequence of Idiopathic diseases, therefore it be important to the forming of a proper judgement to observe that the former local affections are the more or less to be suspected the oftener or oftener the Idiopathic disease has preceded (P).

Notes

but the ultimate effect of the disease, not the cause.

(P) Local diseases are much fewer than Physicians have imagined, but they are often the consequence of ill treated Idiopathic ones. If you are called to a patient who has been often subject to Idiopathic disease, it will assist you in your diagnostic, as you may suspect that a local disease has taken place in consequence of the repeated Idiopathic ones.

Prognosis

23

Since the phlogistic or asthenic diathesis produces a predisposition to Idiopathic diseases (XXXI. XXXII. XXVIII. & from its producing both diathesis always at some more upon some particular part (XXXVI.), therefore in predisposition the danger of disease, in disease the danger of death will always be in proportion to the degree of diathesis, or to the part affected. That the degree of diathesis being given the more equal it is the safer. It never proceeds upon an organ necessary to life without imminent danger; hence it is that peripneumony, erysipelas, ophthalmy & gout are formidable diseases. (q)

24.

So all symptomatic diseases are to be separated from Idiopathic diseases, what has been before said (LXXX. LXXXII.) may be recollected here (r).

Notes

(q) The degree of disease is always in proportion to the degree of diathesis, or to the extent of the diathesis of the part more particularly affected & the importance of the part to life. Peripneumony is not so dangerous from the high excitement as from the ~~part~~ local part of the Idiopathic disease. Hooping is nothing but pleurisy with that particular affection of the head. The gout is a very mild disease & hile it keeps from the stomach & vital organs but it is particularly dangerous when it affects the head.

(r) In forming your prognostic you are to be on your guard as to the nature of the Disease, about which you are [illegible]

[illegible] estimate [illegible] experience [illegible] then common [illegible], easy & open to enquiry [illegible] mad theory [illegible] uncorrupted [illegible]: [illegible] authority, [illegible] groundless [illegible] term [illegible]!

Qu.

[illegible] disposition to [illegible] in increase or diminished excitement (LXXXVI. LXXXVII [illegible] contrary states (LXXXV. [illegible] curing we must always [illegible] indication [illegible] to stimulate [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible] signal [illegible] nature [illegible] in health [illegible] indica[illegible].

Qu.

There is in man & in all other animals a certain tendency to [illegible]. [illegible] with his [illegible]:

[illegible]

(a) [illegible] must [illegible] nature, [illegible] no [illegible]. [illegible] If I am called to a patient in a high state [illegible] signal [illegible] to his [illegible]?

[illegible] in a [illegible] succession, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] desires [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cup; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cold; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] drinking he wishes [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] the fatigue [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] has to [illegible]; [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] times, he [illegible] with [illegible] to revenge [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of his wishes; [illegible] he becomes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. All [illegible] take place from no reason nor from any wisdom without any convenience, without any [illegible] [illegible] whether good or bad, without any regard to [illegible] health [illegible] [illegible] the inclination of our minds. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sensation [illegible] the present condition [illegible] whether pleasant or unpleasant, whether clear or obscure; [illegible] [illegible] arise in consequence of [illegible] being an intelligent faculty within us, but because [illegible] [illegible] of the animal is so formed that they follow the condition of [illegible] [illegible] body [illegible] his own accord [illegible] from a reflection that by so doing [illegible] [illegible] his body [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], but to remove an unpleasant sensation, [illegible] is known [illegible] taught by experience that a pleasant one will [illegible]. There is therefore no reasoning no government [illegible] [illegible] governs the whole [illegible] in the life of the body by the law of necessity. (b) —

Notes

(b) [illegible] [illegible] principle to govern us, [illegible] [illegible] be exposed to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to our nature [illegible] by their continuance in [illegible] [illegible] noxious to us.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ? What is [illegible] but [illegible] ? [illegible] reason ? [illegible] ? [illegible] ? [illegible] ? [illegible] ? [illegible] mediocrity, [illegible] sometimes with too [illegible] ? [illegible] accumulation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] diseases, produces them [illegible]

(i) [illegible] very [illegible]

[illegible] (XLIV) [illegible]
[illegible] necessarily
[illegible] producing [illegible] some [illegible]
necessity [illegible] in [illegible] instance
[illegible] operation [illegible] [illegible]
operation; [illegible] embrace that [illegible]
[illegible] from [illegible] phlogistic diathesis (XLIII)

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[illegible] become [illegible] disposition [illegible]
[illegible] to explain it, if [illegible] [illegible]
cause of phlogistic diathesis? [illegible]
in food, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
can [illegible] [illegible] very [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
disposition (i). [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Notes

(i) Phlogistians never [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] power producing [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] predisposition.

[illegible]

[illegible] Disease [illegible] Power [illegible] Disease [illegible] Disease [illegible] Disease

[illegible] use

[illegible] decomposition [illegible]

[illegible] functions [illegible]

[illegible] XXI [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] disposition [illegible]

[illegible] in phlogisticated air.

[illegible]

[illegible] debilitating [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] CAUSE [illegible] no [illegible]

[illegible] (m)

( ) 101

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] CXI. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

[illegible] truth [illegible] spasm, the more it is peculiar to the [illegible], whereas all the symptoms [illegible] of [illegible] (No [illegible] more [illegible] asthenic disease from and phlogistic disease [illegible] than the [illegible] spasm [illegible] (?) (XLV. This observation must [illegible]

[illegible]es

[illegible] involuntary motion [illegible] spasm of the organs & involuntary motion; the former proceeds from distention, but in the organs of voluntary motion there is no distention [illegible] something analogous to it, but since the effect is the same, we must philosophically [illegible] the same cause [illegible] is removed by the same means, it cannot be doubted that [illegible] the same. [illegible] spasm upon the surface because the same distention or something analogous to that, is [illegible]. [illegible] the spasm is [illegible] distended with air or by some other means; [illegible] is very different from the spasm upon the surface; in [illegible] there is no uniformity in it; but it is [illegible] different [illegible].

[illegible] no spasm in the [illegible] in all the [illegible] depends upon debility; therefore there is no cause [illegible] spasm.

[illegible] increase of debility.

~~tra~~ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] how [illegible]
[illegible] spasm with a phlogistic diathesis,
[illegible] that the spasm [illegible] cause [illegible] which [illegible]
[illegible] unusual state to the latter, but a nervous
[illegible] incompatible with itself. Nothing is more
[illegible] itself, nothing more [illegible]
[illegible] nature [illegible] any [illegible] of the self
[illegible] to the ~~[illegible]~~ other [illegible],
extreme, some contiguous; which are [illegible] in the
[illegible] to the body [illegible]
[illegible] is not to [illegible] one joint [illegible] from
any other joint [illegible]; but spasm [illegible]
[illegible] affecting the [illegible]
[illegible] spasms [illegible]
head: [illegible] ~~spasm~~ and [illegible]
[illegible] cavities in [illegible] disease [illegible]
[illegible] of debility [illegible]
[illegible] situation [illegible] place, [illegible]
[illegible] to the [illegible]

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This further is [illegible]
[illegible] spasm is [illegible]
[illegible] diseases; [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] is sufficient. XXXII. XXXVI. LXXX[illegible]
Nay what is further [illegible]
[illegible] phlogistic diathesis [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the whole disease. [illegible] alone produce a predisposition to disease, [illegible] the [illegible] disease. [illegible] spasm? (2).

(VII.)

[illegible] Apoplectic [illegible] intemperance. [illegible] produces Apoplectic [illegible] the [illegible] in case the [illegible] sooner produces [illegible] disease. [illegible] the [illegible] of immoderate fire [illegible] they are [illegible] in high Apoplectic [illegible] spasm [illegible]

[illegible] no spasm [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ; as it [illegible] [illegible] spasm in [illegible], which are always [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the spasm [illegible] of waiting (CXII), yet debilitation [illegible] necessary to the [illegible] [illegible] the spasm [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] debilitation necessary to produce spasm (CXIII), therefore the spasm [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] spasm. But debilitation is [illegible] necessary to spasm [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The acidities in dyspepsia [illegible] [illegible] which is a proper dyspepsia, [illegible] in the [illegible], hardened faeces [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible]

CXIV

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in many instances. [illegible] [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ to have the same effect [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] any influence [illegible] spasm. [illegible] [illegible] may be [illegible].

[illegible] palsies [illegible]. Is it that [illegible] in [illegible] to [illegible] complete [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which is not excited by distention; yet in [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] proves something like distention as the cause (III) the [illegible] makes no more [illegible] [illegible] ; nor does it [illegible] in the muscles [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] palsies.

IIIe

[illegible] this is the best [illegible] argument [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. The skin is [illegible] & dry, it is attenuated, [illegible] fall, tubercles are dried up. [illegible] the cause of this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible], it happens when the heart [illegible] the general [illegible] [illegible] the system and [illegible] to [illegible] palsies: [illegible] the same is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] stopping up of blood. No, if opium was the cause [illegible] [illegible] would follow, [illegible]. blood flows slowly, [illegible] never ceases to flow [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] elongation [illegible] [illegible] would distend the vessels, [illegible] press upon the neighbouring [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would fill all the parts [illegible] [illegible] this [illegible] state it would [illegible] the [illegible] remove the [illegible] [illegible]

means occasion for a large loss of the vital juice. You must judge of the state & manner of living (CCCLXXIII. CCCLXXV) you must ~~judge~~ consider how much stimulant operation has preceded the disease, the state of the body must be compared with the degree of the symptoms & effect of the remedy. Since none of the evacuations, bleeding, blister, or some what else of the same kind should be omitted, it is what else seems necessary. Upon the whole, you will see, that there will be so much the less occasion for any particular remedy the more liberally other remedies have been called into use, & you will know that the danger of excessive bleeding is avoided, I say, by that means procure the health of your patient more speedily.

Bd

With respect to the kind of bleeding, it ought always to be taken from a large vein because the cutting a less vein or artery does not allow enough blood to be which the velocity may be more extensively received; certain disadvantages always accompany the cutting an artery, so that no any certain rule can be established in an immediate case within three or four days two pounds in conjunction with other remedies about the middle period of life will be sufficient, but it will be necessary in the beginning and the advanced periods of life.

[illegible]

Synopsis morborum

Cl. 1.ma Febres.	Ord.	Genera.
		1. Ephemeres.
		2. Typhoides.
		3. Synocha.
		4. Adynamia.
		5. Dysenteria.

Ord. 1.ma Febres. Cl. 1.ma Synocha, without any primary topical affection; preceded by lassitude, loss of appetite & other marks of debility.

Sect. 1.ma INFLAMMATORIA. Cl. 1.ma Synocha

in which maxima inflammatoria, consistens generalem

[illegible] intermissione [illegible] at most

vesp. [illegible] exacerbations; and per

[illegible] part coming on with a chill [illegible] fever.

pass not more than 14 days.

Genus 1.mum PLEURITIS. Cl. 1.ma

[illegible] an internal [illegible]

[illegible]

Appetite [illegible]

— yet the [illegible] gums are inflamed & [illegible] in the afternoon —

Q. 8th Inoculated. to shewed for vaccine, the arm inflamed of a 7 days — appearance —

— Sept. 2. 6th Illegible. to shewed natural or pox pustules maturing without inflammation; but with umbilication and areola — the nearly perceptable has favour you in each way —

— Gums 8th Appetite. to [illegible] pustules increased, pulse frequent, gums pale tongue of a reddish colour — intellectual faculties somewhat reduced —

— Gums 9th Appetite. to contagion defence not somewhat increased pulse [illegible]

[illegible] de la cure des Indiens
[illegible] qui est [illegible] grand courbon

Symptoms & Treatment

weak, and for the most part frequent, urine a little
changed; fevers often lessened & difficult and the
strength much consumed & the pulse low.

— — — Gen 6th Synochus. or Continued

Fever the first component of a synochus
Synochus is the beginning a febrile, in the fever
first are towards the latter end a typhus.

Order 2d Phlegmasiae. that continued
fever first pain or inflammation, at the
same time functions of internal parts
injured & blood moves out and consists from
a whole in court or the pulse.

— — — Gen 7th Phlogosis. or Synocha
without pain and heat or tension
pulse.

— — — — — Genus 8th Phlegmon. or the

Synopsis Hydrocyla.

An inflammatory affection of the skin with
swelling very generally to a more or less
considerable extent of the middle of a right
or other both of which are covered by
perfectly healthy appearance. The whole skin
is with a pain of a burning heat as of
low or very intense perspiration.

Special Symptoms. In the
of which the pain of the skin healthy
very red and colour, exactly dis-tinguishing
upon feeling more after, but gradually
the [illegible] to subsiding or [illegible]
[illegible] but [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] upon

Synopsis Nosologiæ

the surrounding parts with a foam like lo
tion per diuresin, producing different symptoms
in later constitutions, & small age, accor-
dingly in a sequaintance of y nature,
& pondered in [illegible]

Genus 8th Gillmellmia.

Bodies in form of y eye: in an infinite of y
form & [illegible] of law, fixed & [illegible]

Genus 9th Fumillo. & Chem!

[illegible] form of y eye, [illegible] y [illegible]
y [illegible], [illegible] y [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] y [illegible], [illegible]

Genus 10th Gillmellmia. & Fluxa

[illegible] y [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] y [illegible], [illegible]

Synopsis Hydrogid.

are represented, affect with a pony, resembling
in figure.

Genus 3rd Epithelioepithel. 1. Of
polypus of mucous membranes of fauces and
oesophagus, long in with edges on lower l
inside with papillae.

Genus 2nd Malleophil. 1.
Epithelioepithel. polypus for lengths on mucous mem
branes of fauces with tumor on edges of
with papillae, above covered with a mucous
mucus, resembles cash or an albumen with
papillae of fauces on mucous membranes.

Genus 3rd Leptothelioepithel. 1. Epithe
lioepithel affect of pustules expansions mu
cous membranes upon a cracking mucous
very little down papillae of fauces. Epithe-

Synopsis Hoperyla.

[illegible] the genera species.

— — — — Species 4th. Phlegmatica. Chin.

Lepranche, with a redness extending to the
of the pores. [illegible]
[illegible]
pure a [illegible]

— — — Species 5th. Pallidula. L.

Lepranche with considerable lumps of a
pearl's are [illegible]
[illegible]
what [illegible]
a [illegible]

— — — Species 6th. Pallescens. L.

species; [illegible]
[illegible]

Synopsis Nosologiæ.

Species 5ta. Peripneumonia.

Vide not given here for the most part first;
viscus, from a difficult respiration constant.
by difficulty given not capable of being fac-
ing under the back of the bed, in an
and posture in the time as a colour,
cough in the night and are often obstu-
... complained of. Phlegmatic and mai
Pulse has equal been for the most part
a fever, commonly particularly in inflam
tion, agony in the side, cough,
many pain at, in the beginning, and, the
cranial or ist in often tinged with blood.
... spitting of Phlegmatic Chra.
Genus. from in the degree of the heart

Synopsis Nosologiæ.

namely, breathing difficult, cough, pain
in the chest, palpitation, syncope.

— — — — — Genus 13. Peritonitis. Chap.

Pyrexia; pain of the abdomen increased when
it is touched, without the signs of inflamma-
tion; then inflammatory tumefaction.

— — — — — Genus 14. Epiploitis. Chap.

Pyrexia; the epigastric region, more or less
painful, swollen, or tense, or else
a certain kind of pain, increased on the
motion, and in some considerable
degree, relieved by Genus 1. Pleuritis 2. Dysp.

— — — — — Genus 15. Colitis. Chap.

Pyrexia with pain; tense, or flatulent, or
the abdomen entirely swollen; [illegible]
and afterwards — Genus Dysentery, if [illegible]

Synopsis Nosologiæ.

Genus 10.um Hepatitis. Char.

Febris. pain and tension of the right hypo-
chondrium, often pungent, the manner
is entire; more than lowest ribs, than
at the navel and left side the pounder, by
the hand, cough, inspiration, expect.
spitting, vomiting and hiccoughing.

Species 1.ma Hepatitis. Char.

Febris, tension and pain are lessen
by the abdominal muscles approach
sum; without the mark of a bubo.

Species 2.da Hepatitis.

Char. Febris, pain as the common sp.
on, often coloured of crust, the below
represent opening, with, other slightly
inclined, vomiting, [illegible]

Synopsis Nosologiae

[illegible] numbness of the thigh and leg, pain and retraction of the testicle of the same, fre[illegible] species 1st Idiopathica 2. Symptomatica.

Genus 19th Cystitis.

1. Pyrexia tumor and pain of the hypogastrium; voiding urine frequent and painful, or a suppression of the same, tenesmus.

Genus 20th Hysteritis

1. ~~[illegible]~~ Pyrexia. heat, pain, tension, and tumor of the hypogastrium, os uteri painful on being touched, vomi[illegible]

Genus 21st Rheumatismus

1. A disease arising from an external and for the most part an evident cause; pyrexia, pain about the joints following

Dysentery Hydrocele.

action of the muscles, the return of urine and the stools, as also those of the bowels are perfect, that of the parts externally enough

Gentlemen — Adventitious.

A. Double or chronic rheumatism of the joints arising in the most part, in a cancerous habit.

Gentlemen — Adventitious.

A. Kindred pains arising without any evident internal cause, preceded by an unusual affection of the stomach, spasms, pain about the parts, just common as in the great toe. but always attending the parts of the arm or leg at more powerfully, returning at intervals and after alternately with the affection of the internal parts.

Synopsis Nosologiæ

— — — Species 1st Podagra — With
retrocedent inflammation of ye joints, cor-
tinuing, or some days and ye Podagra dis-
appearing together with the same pain
— — — Species 2d Lithica — Accom-
panied with a stony or ye stomach or some
other internal part, or with moveable
floating grains of ye joints, and oftenpe-
dently alternating with ye Podagra and other
symptoms of a stony —
— — — Species 3d Rheumatica — With
inflammation of ye joints, suddenly ac-
cedency, and following immediately by stony
of ye stomach or some other internal part.
— — — Species 4th Arthritica — With

Synopsis Nosologia

Acute inflammation of some internal part, succeeded or followed by inflammation of some external part.

Genus 3rd Hydrophobia.

Char. Pain of the parts or muscular fibres, after the contusion, wounded, or lacerated, little or no swelling, and but of short duration, generally at first slight, afterwards increasing in violence, and terminating in an abscess.

Order 3d. Exanthemata.

Character. Contagious diseases, affecting some more than once through life, beginning with fever, after a certain length of time, throwing out a peculiar eruption on the skin.

Synopsis Hydrophidæ.

Genus 1st. Enhydris

C. Synopsis of two or three days continuance, for the most part accompanied with gripes, and often relapses. Spec. 1st. Enhydris L. Philotomedus

Genus 2d. Ist. Hydr.

C. Appears very contagious with alarming symptoms. Spec. 1st. Solidatus

C. Contagious symptoms, vomiting, and pain upon swallowing of opiates.

Spec. 1st. Oculata C. Hydrophis

small, opaque, circumscribed with, all over very immoderate appearance of symptoms.

Spec. 2d. Conspicua C. Hydrophis

commonly accompanied together with the undersigned, but little alarming fever continuing after the eruption.

Synopsis Morborum

Genus 28.m Febrilia

C. Symptoms, languor, trembling and pain, some fever coming on, hot skin like of small pox, that merely on perspiration; pulse a few days yellow, all in fever coming on and ceased.

Genus 29.m Nervosa

C. Symptoms only fever accompanied with weakness, hoarseness, dry cough, and frequent catching of breath — p. Sp. Rel. Paid

Genus 30.m Miliaria

C. Symptoms with anxiety, frequent sighing, nausea, yield, and fainting of often.

Genus 31.m Maculosa

C. Symptoms contagious, on the fourth day of the disease the inflammation a little, at same time attended with pain in the

Synopsis Nosologia

at length they grow smaller, & after three days
fall off in water; surface often scattered
with species of similar P. bonanichea.

Genus 32. Hydatula

C. Vesicles Amphigenous; on the second day
red spots appearing, increasing & forms
settles - sometimes in a great measure, desqua-
mating, returning again in the convalescent
& pass away after, the eye filling up on inad-
vertent.

Genus 33. Pemphigodes

C. Hypothesis contagious; on 4 or 5 days
P. c. defaan infinites appearing on various parts
of the surface of a thickish remaining on more days
at length appearing a wrinkled skin.

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Synopsis Nosologica.

Genus 34: Aphtha.

1. Tongue covered with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fauces [illegible] [illegible] ulcers, which first appearing [illegible] on the margins of the tongue, afterwards covering the whole inside of the mouth; these [illegible] [illegible] sometimes [illegible] [illegible] other in any of these an [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] an admixture [illegible] [illegible]

Ordo 4th: Hæmorrhagiæ.

1. Pyrexia.

[illegible] with an effusion of blood without any external violence. [illegible] drawn appears as in phlegmasiæ.

Genus 35th Epistaxis.

1. Pain and heaviness of the head, redness of the face, [illegible]

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Synopsis Nosologia

Genus 36th [illegible]

6. Redness of the eyes, a sense of anxiety or heat and sometimes [illegible] in the breast, itching sensation of the fauces, cough with a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Genus 37th [illegible]

6. [illegible] or pain of the head, vertigo, pain of the [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible]

Genus 38th [illegible]

6. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and abdomen [illegible] Urticaria, Aftha, [illegible]

Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ.

Ordo 3.dus Phlegmasiæ.

1. Pyrexia with inflammation of the natural membranes and bloody.

Genus 37.tus Catarrhus.

2. Pyrexia often contagious, inflammation of the mucous glands of the membrane of the nose, mouth, or bronchia, at last an effect of the inflammation. Hence the contagious virus.

Genus 38.vus Pulmonia.

3. Pyrexia contagious, thoracic pain, inflammation of the bloody. The alone pain, or the most fatal symptom, lancinating.

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Synopsis Nosologia —

Class 2d. Neuroses —

Character.
Sense and motion injured, without pyrexia that is essential and primary, and without any local affection —.

Order 1st Comata —

C. Voluntary motion diminished with sleep or suppression of y senses —

Genus 41st Apoplexia —

C. The whole of y voluntary motions in some are abolished while y action of y heart and lungs remain entire, species 1st, the sanguineous, 2d [illegible] 3d hydrocephalica, 4th atrabiliaria, 5th traumatica, 6th venenata, 7th mentalis, 8th cataleptica, 9th suffocata —

Genus 42d Paralysis —

C. Some of y voluntary motions [illegible]

Synopsis Nosologia

[illegible] recognized with [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] Consubstantiae [illegible] Prof. [illegible]

Order I: Adynamiae

1. Incalescentia morbosa [illegible] vitae sed [illegible]
remanet [illegible]

Genus 1: Febris

1. Febris [illegible] remittens, a [illegible]
causa [illegible] for a certain length of time

Genus 2: Febris Ephemera

2. Ephemera, magna cum [illegible] [illegible]
in, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

Genus 3: Febris Hectica

3. Hectica, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Synopsis Methodica

Genus 5th Chirodipsis

C. A tumor to the knee not usually eaten, [illegible] legs, etc. than usual; fit swelling of the body, palenessi of the skin, [illegible] cadaverous, [illegible] of the muscles.

Genus 6th Phlegmasia

Char: Redness of the muscles or inflammation preternaturally excited.

Genus 7th Scirrhus

C. A fixed hardness or contraction of the most of the body.

Genus 8th Hydrophobia

C. A fixed aversion of the human race.

Genus 9th Convulsio

C. The convulsive contraction of the muscles without [illegible]

Synopsis Morborum

Genus 50th Chorea

C. Convulsive motion affecting the leg and arm of the same side, and most commonly of one side only.

Genus 51st Rheumatismus

C. Spasmodic contractions of the joints with periodical convulsions accompanied with fever.

Genus 52d Epilepsia

C. Convulsions of the muscles followed with coma.

Genus 53d Paralysis

C. Debilitment and preternatural motion of the limbs.

Genus 54th Asthma

C. Difficulty of breathing, causing a convulsive motion attended with a sense of tightness about the chest and a wheezing noise, caught

Synopsis Nosologia

at ye beginning, increased, at length not able towards ye end free.

Genus 1st Dyspnoea.

6. Perpetual difficulty of breathing, with a sense of straining out without inspiration the breast, cough, tument throughout ye jugular veins of Extremities, 2d Ischia, 3d Ischia of Thorax, 4th Apnoea, 5th Suspiratio, 6th Orthopnoea & Extremorum.

Genus 2d 6th Palpitatio.

6. Contagious disease with involuntary strangling; inspiration accompanied with a sensible double pain, pleura and diaphragm with vomiting.

Genus 3d 7th Rigor.

6. Burning pain of ye epigastrium with violent convulsions of ye whole humours,

Synopsis Nosologiæ

Genus 58 Colica

C. Pain of ye Abdomen, chiefly round ye navel; vomiting, spasm of ye intestines.

Species 1 Flatulenta, 2d Spasmodica, 3 Pictonum, 4 Accidentalis 5. Meconialis, 6 Bilosa, 7th Calculosa &c

Genus 59th Cholera

C. Discharge of bilious matter by vomiting and stool; anxiety, griping, spasms of ye extremities, Species 1st Spontanea, 2d Accidentalis &c

Genus 60th Diarrhœa

C. Frequent and loose stools; difficult not contagious without primary Pyrexia.

Genus 61st Dysentery

C. Preternatural flow of urine, Species 1st Mellitus, 2d Insipidus &c

Synopsis Hydrophil —

— Genus 2d Hydrous —

6. Grumbling noise with the sensation of a hard rolling stone in the abdomen, arising to the stomach, from thence to the throat, hoarseness, tenesmus, flesh convulsions, blackness, sensation of numbness, nausea, giddiness —

— Genus 3d Hydrophilus —

6. Dry aversion to all kinds of drink and a dread of water, for the most part accompanies the bite of a mad dog —

— Genus 4th Hydrella —

Char. The power of propagation impeded with out force or bonna —

— — Genus 5th Anguillula —

6. Imbecility of pregnant mother of person recovering without

Synopsis Nosologia

Genus 65th Melancholia.

C. Partial insanity without Dyspepsia.

Genus 66th Mania.

C. Universal insanity.

Genus 67th Oneirodynia.

C. Imagination in sleep more vehement and troublesome than usual.

Class 3rd Cachexiæ

Character. The habit of all, or a greater part of the Body, depraved, without any primary pyrexia or Hæmorrhagia.

Order 1st Marasmi.

C. Leanness of the whole body.

Synopsis Nosologia

Genus 68th, Tabes

C. Marcor, Asthenia, Hectic fever, 1st Species 1st Pituita, 2d Scrophulosa, 3d Venenata

Genus 69th Atrophia

C. Marcor and asthenia without Hectic fever — Species 1st Inanitionum, 2d Famelicorum, 3d Cachexia, 4th Deliquium

Order 2d Hydropsies

C. The whole, or a greater part of the body internally swollen (Species 1st Ascites 2d Flatulosa, 3d Aquosa, 4th Solida

Genus 70th Polysarca

C. Troublesome obesity, or corpulency

Genus 71st Pneumatosis

C. One elastic tumor of the body, tympany when flat

Synopsis Morbosa

Genus 72d Synanchis

C. Rare elastic, fungoid tumor of the abdomen 3
construction of the Intestines, Cancer of the
parts.

Genus 73d Phlegmonalis

C. Light shooting pain in the Hypogastrium, extending to ye pit and corresponding to ye figure of ye Uterus. 7

Genus 74th Anasarca

C. Soft, inelastic swelling of all or a part of the body) Species 1st Serosa, 2d Phlebitata 3d Cardiaca, 4th Anæmica 5th Debilium) 7

Genus 75th Hydrocephalus.

C. Soft inelastic swelling of the head, the pictures of ye Cranium distending.

Synopsis Nosologiæ

— — Genus 76th Hydrorachitis —

C. Small soft swelling over the Lumbar vertebræ, the vertebræ separating —

— — Genus 77th Hydrothorax —

C. Difficult breathing, paleness of the face. Adarmatum swelling of the feet; urine sparing horizontal posture intolerable; sudden starting in sleep, with palpitation; water fluctuating in the cavity of the Thorax —

— — Genus 78th Ascites —

C. Tense swelling of the abdomen, fauce elastic, but fluctuating — 1st Species 1st Abdominalis, 2d Varicatus —

— — Genus 79th Hydrometra —

C. In women pain of ye Hypogastrium, leg &c.

Synopsis Nosologia

degrees increasing, corresponding to y^e
from and referred to the seat of the uterus.

— — Genus 80th. Hydrocele —

C. Watery swelling of ye scrotum, not
painful, increasing by degrees, fluctuating
and fluctuant —

Genus 81st. Physcomia —

C. Tumor for the most part occupying some part
of ye abdomen, by degrees increasing, neither hard
nor, painful, nor fluctuating —

Genus 82. Bubonocele.

C. [illegible] tumor in [illegible] lumbar [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

— — Genus 83.

Genus 83. Mesenterica —

C. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Fundy Bay Scallop.

Genus B. Hippocampus.

1. [illegible] completely [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Hydrophobia.

— — General Pathology

C. Contracted, tense, firm, rigid, [illegible]

[illegible] an [illegible] body, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

— — General Signs —

C. Shaking, trembling, [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible].

— General Symptoms —

C. Convulsions like hysterics, [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

— General Nature —

C. Contagious, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] almost [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Synopsis Nosologiæ.

Class 1.st Locales

Character. An affection of a part, not of the whole body.

Order 1.st Dysæsthesiæ

C. Sense depraved or impaired from a vitiated state of external organs.

Genus 1.st Caligo.

C. Diminution, or entire loss of sight, occasioned by an obstruction between the object and retina. The affection may reside in the eye itself, or of the eye lids.

Species 1 Lentis 2.d Corneæ, 3.d Pupillæ, 4.th Humorum, 5 Palpebrarum.

Genus 2.d Amaurosis

C. Loss of sight without evident defect; sight generally dilated, and immovable

Synopsis Nosologiæ.

Species 1 Compressionis, 2. Atonica, 3. Spasmodica, &c.

--- --- Genus 4. Dysopsia.

C. Sight depraved so that objects cannot be discerned clearly, unless in a certain degree of light, placed at a certain distance and in a certain direction. Species 1 Tenebrarum, 2. Luminis, 3. Defectuum 4. Proximorum, 5. Lateralis.

--- --- Genus 5. Pseudopsia.

C. Sight depraved so that things appear which do not exist; or if they do exist, under a false form. Species 1. Imaginaria, 2. Mutans, &c.

--- --- Genus 6. Dyscrasia.

C. Hearing diminished, or entirely abolished. Species 1. Organica, 2. Atonica &c.

Ejercicio Espiritual

Punto 3.º Pecados

C. Cometiendo pecados, y después imperfecta penitencia.

Punto 4.º Muerte

C. Inesperada, o cuando aun no estoy dispuesto para morir.

Punto 5.º Infierno

C. Cuando, o cuanto, tiempo, y para morir.

Punto 6.º Juicio

C. Cómo, y con qué.

Punto 7.º Gloria

C. Cuando, o cuanto tiempo, y para morir.

C. Si es posible lo que no puede nunca cambiarse, y para el último momento de Sangre, y Muerte, &c.

Synopsis Morborum.

— Genus 102.d Propulsus.

C. Appetitus pro, drink quantum mavis.

— — Genus 103.d Pica.

C. Cibis pro mercatabilis.

— — Genus 104.th Satyriasis.

C. In viris, an exhausta degere pro venery, effect.d pr. furentia, &c. &c.

— — Genus 105.th Nymphomania.

C. In women, an uncommonly given to venery.

— — Genus 106.th Obstipatio.

C. Do not have absent from home, an chance an of retention — effect.s pr. simplex, & complicata, &c.

— — Genus 107.th Anorexia.

C. Appetitus pro pro reflective, effect.s pr. immoderate & Atonica, &c.

— Genus 108.th Adversus Nondum & varia

Synopsis Paradoxii

Genus 107th Anaphrodisia

C. Impotence in times, or want of passion th.

Order 3. Spermatici

C. Motion impaired for a time of the organs.

Genus 108th Ischuria

C. Suppression of urine without coma, or spasm. 1st Ischuria Ischuria, 2d Tachuria, 3d Atonica &c.

Genus 109th Mutitas

C. Inability to articulate words. 1st Dysarthria, 2d Atonica, 3 Aura nun &c.

Genus 110th Paraphronia

C. Depraved sound of the voice. 1st Pseudophonia, 2d Fauca, 3d Raucedo, 4th Blaesitas, 5th Cornzosa &c.

Genus 111th Psellismus

C. Bad articulation of words, 1st Lisp, 2d Lingua Balbus, 3d Balbutio, 4th Hæsitas

Synopsis - Nosology

Genus 112th Strabismus

C. Axis of vision not converging. 3 Spec.
1. Habitualis, 2. Commodus, 3. Accessorius.

Genus 113th Contractura

C. Rapid contraction of one or more of the joints long continued. 3 Spec. 1 Primaria, 2 Mercurialis.

Order IV. Haemorrhagia

C. An unusual flow of blood or other humors without pyrexia or increased impetus of the blood.

Genus 114th Profluvio

C. Flow of blood.

Genus 115th Glandularis

C. Preternatural secretion of serum.

Genus 116th Cystirrhoea

C. Preternatural flow of lachrima.

Dysuria - Nosology -

— Genus 11th Nephritis -

C. Increased state of urine . .

— Genus 12th Enuresis -

C. Involuntary flow of urine . . not attended with pain . . Genus 1 Alburia, 2 Mellitus, 3 Insipida.

— Genus 13th Gonorrhœa -

C. Preternatural flow of an humour from the urethra one main Genus 1 Impura 2 Laxorum, 4 Gonorrhœa . .

— Order 2d Cachexiæ . .

C. Suppression of evacuations . .

— Genus 14th Ischuria -

C. Little or no discharge of urine . . 1 Spasmodica 2 Nephritica, 3 Hypochondriaca, 4 Obstructionis

— Genus 15th Incontinentia -

C. Total suppression of urine, 1 Sp. Lumbar. Bladder 2 Paralytica, 4 Urethralis . . -

Synopsis Vegetabilis.

Genus 122. Ophiuria.

C. Pistil and stigmat, discharge stamens
1. Flos 1 radius, 2. Gramineus, 3. Longiflorus.
4. Phlogerica, 5. Sintata, 6. Theofa

Genus 123. Differentiflorus.

C. Inversion of stamen in ye act of dising. flow
interrupted, and wait for ye function of pres
ation. 1. Flos 1 Urticalis, 2. Rudofius, 3.
Pyrenalis, 4. Kuralus, 5. Hyperbonicus,
6. Phalcticus, 7. Ulmaceus, 8. Salicinus

Genus 124. Monocotiledon.

C. Retention, or fetchfulness of ye tongue with
out augmenty. 1. Flos 1 Gramineus, 2.
Hypnosionis 3. Ulmicus, &c.

Vidit Ob. Thomas.

Colze ye Instrument without explanation.

Synopsis Tabularis

Genus 125th Adenoma

6. Soft, fluctuating tumor over an artery.
Species 1. Urea, 2. Aqueous.

Genus 126th Varix

6. Soft tumor over a vein, not beating.

Genus 127th Echinoma

6. Diffused tumor somewhat elevated, and hard.

Genus 128th Scirrhus

6. Hard, indolent tumor of a part, or the part a gland, difficultly fluctuating.

Genus 129th Cancer

6. Rapid, schirrous tumor terminating in a ulcerated mass.

Genus 130th Bubo

6. Tumor of a conglobate gland, suppurating.

Genus 131st Bucoma

6. Soft swelling not painful.

Synopsis Nosologia.

Genus 132d Verruca.

C. Hard rough Tumor.

Genus 133d Clavus.

C. Hard, lamellated thickness of the skin

Genus 134th Lipoma.

C. Soft, indolent, movable tumor under the skin.

Genus 135th Ganglion.

C. Hard, immovable fluctuating, happening on a tendon.

Genus 136th Hydatis.

C. Vesicle on the skin filled with a watery humor.

Genus 137th Hydatidis.

C. Very painful tumor of a point, generally of the face; destroying their mobility at first, till the moment of extent of the membranes.

Synopsis Nosologiæ

Genus 130th Exostosis

6. Hard tumor of a bone.

... Vide 7th Exostosis.

6. A part moves from its natl situation causing a tumor.

... Genus 134th Luxatio.

6. Ectopia of a soft part remaining as yet covered with ye skin and other integuments.

... Genus 140th Hydrocystis.

6. Naked Ectopia of a soft part.

... Genus 141st Prolapsus.

6. A bone moved out of its place at ye joint.

... Vide 6th Dislocatio.

6. Solution of continuity, manifest to ye sight or touch.

... Genus 142nd Vulnus.

6. Recent wound, solution of continuity,

Synopsis Resolutis.

a soft part, with a corresponding erosion of the integuments.

Genus 113. Ulcus.

C. Solution of continuity in a soft part, indicating pus, sanies, or any other vitiated matter.

Genus 114th. Mistus.

C. Many pimples spreading and running together on the skin; and not easily healing.

Genus 115th. Tinea.

C. The hairy skin, usual by roots of the hairs, running and exhausted at gorging in form of circle, with crusts.

Genus 116th. Herpes.

C. Herpes contagious, pustules, chiefly attacking the hands.

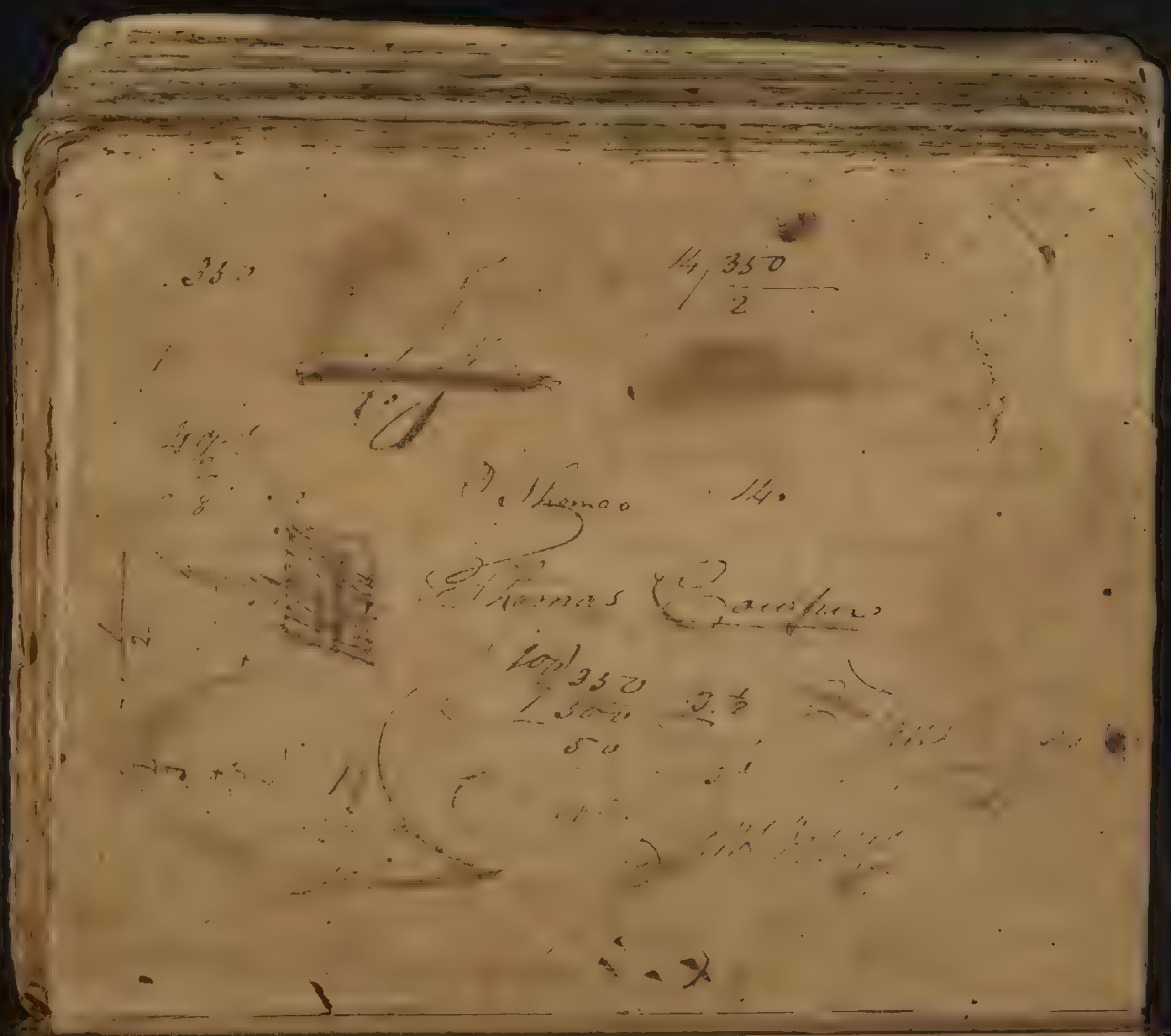
Synopsis Nosologia

Genus 14th Fractura.

6. Parts of a bone separated, from their connexion into fragments, by force.

Species 1st Callus.

6. Incrustation of a bone.



MISCELLA

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